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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees



GROWN and FOR SALE BY

A. D. PRATT,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SMALL * FRUITS,

SHRUBS AND HARDY PLANTS,

ROSES, ETC.

Rochester New York



TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

ILLUSTRATED

—AND—

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

∴ FRUIT ∴

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, PLANTS,
ETC., ETC.

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UNION AND ADVERTISER COMPANY, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PREFACE.

We take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any enquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, &c., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all portions of Canada and the United States, produce gratifying results.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

A. D. PRATT,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.]

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations :

1st. All orders by mail should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

2nd. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out the order plainly, *on a separate list*, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3d. *Give plain and explicit shipping directions.* When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case, except on orders made through our agents, do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.

4th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a bank draft, post-office order, or money by registered letter; fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages and sizes of trees, kinds of stock, etc.*, it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

7th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

CAUTION.

We caution the public against certain persons who are in the habit of using our catalogues and circulars, and representing themselves as our agents, but who in reality have no dealings with us.

See that orders given to agents are made out on our printed blanks *addressed in type at the top to A. D. PRATT, Rochester, N. Y.* Also require agents to show our Certificate of Agency.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or other Stock.—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots render a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. And, therefore, prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off); cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success, *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed.*

Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it*, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. **OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.** Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be done so that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

Berry Plants.—These are most easily and successfully transplanted when the proper method is pursued, but so many of them are lost that special instructions are necessary. The cause of failure is almost invariably **TOO DEEP PLANTING.** The crown of the roots should only be barely covered with soil, so that the new shoots can easily break through; this is greatly facilitated by a top dressing or mulching of manure, especially when planted in fall. If planted too deep, or even with only a light covering, if the soil hardens or crusts they are sure to smother. The surface must, therefore, be kept loose, and this can best be done by mulching, which is also a great protection in winter as well as a fertilizer. What are called "tip" or "sucker" plants seldom start from the tops, but from the crown of the roots.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep, for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After-Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting.—When planted in the Fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until Spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the Fall, *the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the winter.* The surplus earth should be removed early in the spring.

Injured Trees.—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are *very severe*, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the Fall, but the practice of procuring them in the Fall and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the Fall and heeled in over winter are worthless. *If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake.* Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed.* Then add another layer of trees over-lapping the first continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, they can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart ; 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Goosberries.....	.4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	.4 by 5 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 by 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for hill culture.....	2 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2725
12 " "	300	3 " "	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill ; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. All the surplus of orchards, all "wind falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit growing sections.

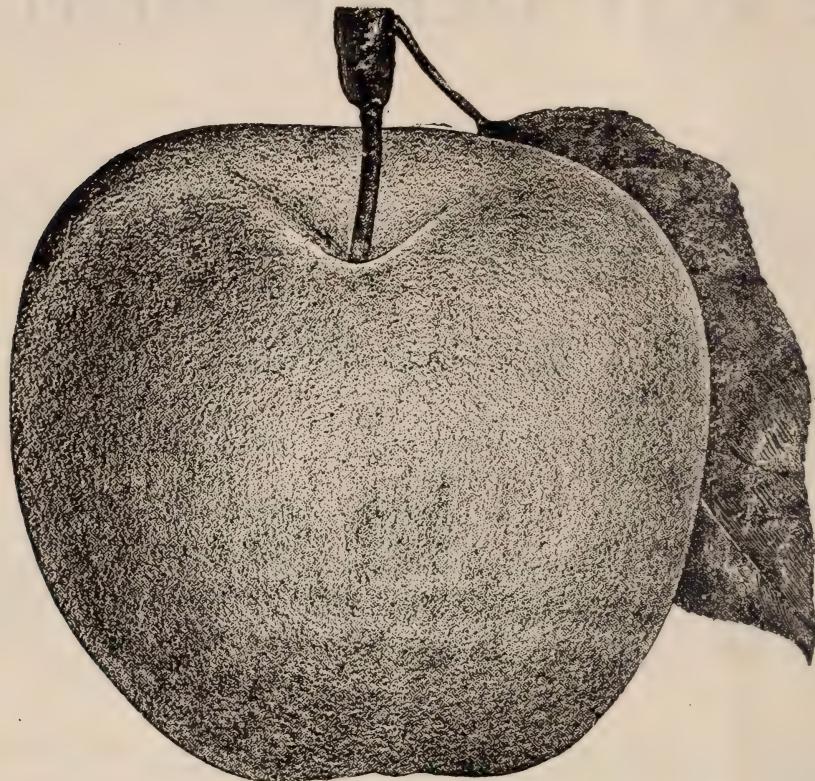
If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

SUMMER.

- Benoni**—Medium size, roundish, oblong; red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower; productive. August.
- Carolina June** (Red June)—Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy, a *free* grower; popular at the South and West. August.
- Early Harvest** (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a *moderate* erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.
- Early Ripe**—A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a popular market fruit. July.
- Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.
- Keswick Codlin**—Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive and early in bearing. July to October.
- Primate**—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush, tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a moderate grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.
- Red Astrachan**—Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with a large foliage, and a good bearer. August.
- Sweet Bough**—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.
- Sops of Wine**—Medium size, oblong, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Williams' Favorite—Medium size, roundish; flesh, yellowish white; flavor, very mild and agreeable; bears abundantly. Very popular in Massachusetts, especially about Boston. August and September.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower, and very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid, and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh, yellowish white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Colvert.—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Jennetting—Large, oblate; pale greenish white, with a blush; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November.

Fall Orange—Rather large, conical; dull yellow, with brown dots; sub-acid, tender, mild; excellent for cooking; great bearer. September to November.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium size; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Porter—Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

Pumpkin Sweet—(Pumpkin Russet, Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine, about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color darkred; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known, the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

St. Lawrence—Large, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Sherwood's Favorite, or Chenango Strawberry—Medium size, oblong, and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid, good. September.

Smokehouse—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored. Especially esteemed in Pennsylvania. October to November.

Stump—A well tried apple, but recently introduced to the public. Of good size; roundish, conical. Flesh firm, crisp, tender, sprightly, sub-acid, good. Greenish yellow, shaded with red. Beautifully fair, and has commanded the highest prices wherever shown. October to December.

Twenty Ounce—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

WINTER.

Bailey Sweet—Large, deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. In sections where it thrives, one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Baxter (Larue, Red Pound)—A magnificent, large, red apple, very showy and well adapted for a fancy market variety, quite exceeding the handsomest specimens of King in point of beauty; color very dark red or crimson; quality not equal to Northern Spy, but will outsell it or any other variety in market. Tree vigorous, without the least sign of tenderness, and with good cultivation will bear annually large crops of fruit. December and January.

Hist Notes.
7/6/04

Belle de Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Steak, &c.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bethel—Large; deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont, where it is highly prized for its quality and the extreme hardiness of the tree; a moderate grower. December to February.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening in size and flavor; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities, an early and abundant bearer. November to February.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.

English Russet—Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. January to May.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from Crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower; shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive. November to March.

Jacob's Sweet—This is a large, handsome, showy apple, almost round; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side. Originated near Boston, and is regarded as very valuable; of excellent quality; a good keeper; a strong grower and large bearer. December and January.

King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

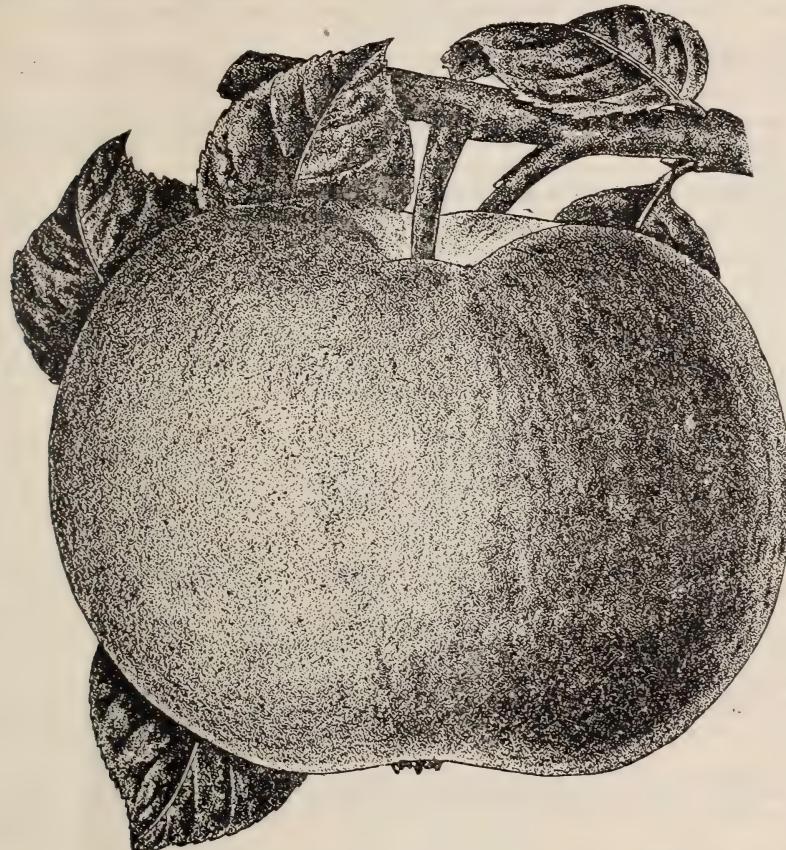
Lankford Seedling—Originated in Kent County, Md. Tree a stout grower; bears young and every year; flesh firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to March.

Longfield—A Russian variety, imported some years since. Tree a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a flush on the sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly, sub-acid; quality as good as Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

Magog Red Streak—Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops: valuable for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so: roundish, inclining to oblong; skin yellow, shaded with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid. December to March.

Mann—“Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good.” The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canada sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.



MCINTOSH RED.

Milding—Tree remarkably hardy; a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very productive of large, fair fruit, very desirable and hardy, sub-acid, yellow with red stripe. January.

Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red)—Medium sized; greenish white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, greyish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in northern New England on account of its great hardiness. A great grower and bearer, but needs well manured land.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor in perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Newtown Pippin—Yellow—Medium to large, roundish, yellow; very firm, crisp, juicy, with a high agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of American Apples; is a slow, feeble grower, with rough bark; requires high culture, and then only succeeds in certain localities. November to June.

Peter—We take pleasure in calling the attention of all lovers of fine fruit to this new hardy sort. Origin Wealthy seed, and in form, size, and color an exact duplicate of the parent, but differing in flavor and season, keeping from four to six weeks longer. At the Iowa State Fair in 1886 the Peter apple was pronounced by the judges to be superior to the Wealthy in every respect. The tree is hardier than the Duchess or Wealthy.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower, and very hardy. January to June.

Plumb's Cider—A native of Wisconsin, where its hardiness has been abundantly proved. Tree vigorous, round-headed and productive. Flesh whitish, fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to January.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

Red Canada (Steele's Red Winter)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.

Rome Beauty, (Gillett's Seedling)—Large, roundish, yellow and light red; handsome; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower; good bearer; popular in the Southwest. December to February.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, an abundant bearer. December to April.

Ribston Pippin—Valuable in the Eastern States. Of medium size and good quality; yellowish green and clouded with dark red on exposed side. November to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Salome—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; an early and annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July.

Seek-No-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russetted with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium; striped; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; very popular in Pennsylvania and Western States. December to March.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Spitzenburgh—Esopus—Large; roundish, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy with spicy flavor. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture, forms a large and spreading tree, a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. A valuable variety.

Utter's Large Red—Large and handsome, very uniform in size; a profuse bearer, quality good. One of the most hardy sorts. December and January.

Talman's Sweet—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium size: striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Western Beauty—Fruit roundish oblate, conical, greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red; striped with darker shade; flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild, sub-acid, good. November to February.

Willow Twig—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; early bearer and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper. April to May.

Winesap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolf River—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads. Skin green-

ish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar pleasant mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

York Imperial—Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular. Skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated. November to February.

EXTRA HARDY OR IRON-CLAD APPLES.

The following list comprises such varieties as have been well tested and can be safely recommended for planting in all sections of Canada and the Provinces, Northern New York and New England, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the extreme Northwest. Their desirability is not confined by any means to these sections alone, but they are selected for their extreme hardiness and because they will thrive and bear abundant crops where varieties of the Baldwin, and less hardy types will winter kill. Many of them are quite equal, or superior to the Baldwin in quality and are recommended for planting in any section.

The list is prepared with reference to the pages of this catalogue on which descriptions of them may be found.

SUMMER.	PAGE	PAGE	
Red Astrachan	7	Crimes' Golden	10
Tetofsky	8	Hurlbut	10
Yellow Transparent	8	Longfield	10
		Mann	10
		Magog Red Streak	10
		McIntosh Red	11
		Milding	11
		Nodhead	11
		Peter	11
		Pewaukee	12
		Plumb's Cider	12
		Salome	12
		Stark	12
		Sutton Beauty	12
		Utter's Red	12
		Walbridge	12
		Wealthy	12
		Wolf River	12

AUTUMN.

WINTER.
Baxter
Belle de Boskoop
Bethel
Bottle Greening
Delaware Red
Cano
Gideon

HARDY APPLES.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter-kills outright or leads a very precarious existence. We include in the list the "IRON CLAD" varieties, which are equally valuable for all sections.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Alexander	8
Baxter	9
Bethel	10
Bottle Greening	10
Ben Davis	10
Belle de Boskoop	9
Delaware Red	10
Duchess of Oldenburg	8
Fameuse	9
Cano	10
	Gideon
	Golden Russet
	Crimes' Golden
	Haas
	Hurlbut
	Longfield
	Magog Red Streak
	McIntosh Red
	Nodhead
	Northern Spy

	PAGE.		PAGE.
✓ Peter	11	✓ Sutton Beauty	12
✓ Pewaukee	12	✓ Talman Sweet	12
✓ Plumb's Cider	12	✓ Tetofsky	8
✓ Red Astrachan	7	✓ Twenty Ounce	9
✓ Red Bietigheimer	9	✓ Utters Red	12
✓ Rolfe	9	✓ Walbridge	12
✓ Salome	12	✓ Wealthy	12
✓ Stark	12	✓ Wolf River	12
✓ St. Lawrence	9	✓ Yellow Transparent	8

For the great apple-growing regions of the country, where the Baldwin and Ben Davis are the standard for profit, the following kinds are recommended. Due consideration should, however, be given to section, the Ben Davis doing much better generally at the West and Southwest, and so with other kinds.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
✓ Baldwin	9	✓ Rawles Janet	12
✓ Bellefleur	10	✓ R. I. Greening	12
✓ Ben Davis	10	✓ Rome Beauty	12
✓ Early Harvest	7	✓ Roxbury Russet	12
✓ Early Strawberry	7	✓ Seek-no-Further	12
✓ Fall Pippin	9	✓ Smith's Cider	12
✓ Fallawater	10	✓ Stump	9
✓ Golden Russet	10	✓ St. Lawrence	9
✓ Gravenstein	9	✓ Sweet Bough	7
✓ Hubbardston Nonsuch	10	✓ Talman Sweet	12
✓ Jacob's Sweet	10	✓ Wagener	12
✓ King	10	✓ Wine Sap	12
✓ Maiden's Blush	9	✓ York Imperial	13
✓ Northern Spy	11		

SELECT CRAB APPLES.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruits, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive and one of the best flavored varieties. September.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; of high quality, equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Martha—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. October.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red, one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Orange—Tree moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.

Quaker Beauty—A hardy, strong-growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Fruit very large, from one to two inches in diameter. Excellent for sauce and pies, being juicy and crisp; is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Whitney's Seedling—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and *very* hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior if equal.

SELECT PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and the Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on Angers Quince stocks, and they must always be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince—two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Trim in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar to ripen.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. August. D. and S.

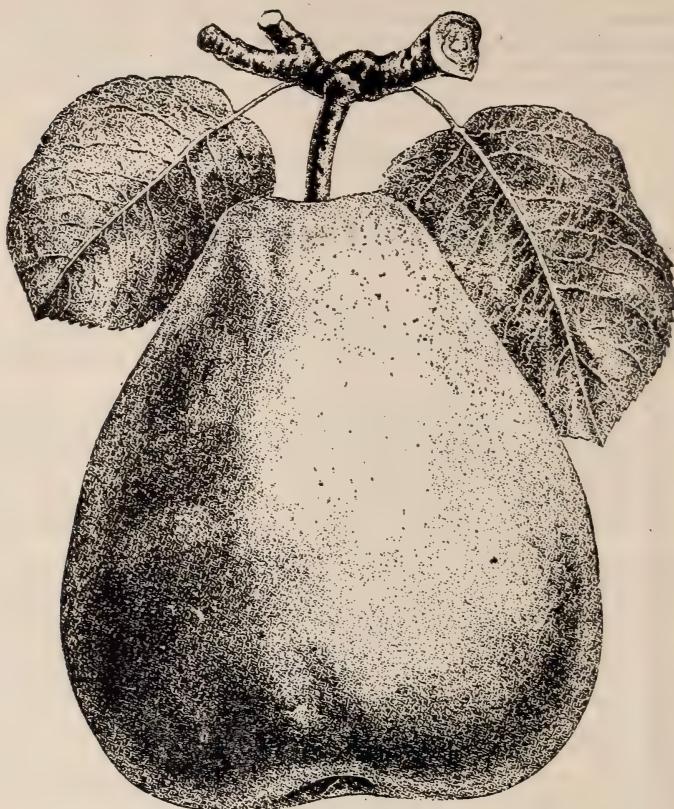
Brandywine—Medium size; dull greenish yellow, with a little russet; high flavored and good quality; melting, sugary and vinous. Tree a vigorous upright grower and uniformly productive. In season during August and September. D. and S.

Clapp's Favorite—Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree; of a uniform size. It is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. In season during August and September. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree. D. and S.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small size, yellow, with a blush on sunny side, melting and sweet, with pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Lawson, or Comet—A new, choice and reliable Pear. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy,

and its introducer says has never been affected by blight; fruit good size, yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy; a firm, good shipper, and a salable and valuable market variety. August. D. and S.



LAWSON.

Le Conte—Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett. D. and S.

Manning's Elizabeth—Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots: flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a moderate grower. D. and S.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest Pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August. D. and S.

Osband's Summer—Medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive. In season during August. D. and S.

Souvenir du Congress—A remarkably fine variety of very large size and most showy appearance: skin smooth, bright yellow, flushed with brilliant red or carmine; flesh very juicy and firm to the core. The tree is an upright but moderate grower, and productive. August and September. S.

Tyson—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine-flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties. In season during August. D. and S.

AUTUMN.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the *most valuable pear in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. D. and S.

Belle Lucrative—Large size, yellowish green, melting and delicious; an upright grower and productive; bears while young; first quality in all respects. In season during September and October. D. and S.

Beurre Bosc—A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck, high flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to obtain good standard trees. September and October. S.

Beurre Clairgeau—We call particular attention to this variety, on account of its importance and popularity. Its size, early bearing, productiveness and beauty render it a profitable market variety. It should only be grown as a standard. Very large, light yellow shaded with crimson and russet; an early and abundant bearer. From its handsome appearance and productiveness, one of our best market varieties, and is extensively planted for this purpose. S.

Boussock (Doyenne Boussock)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October. S.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large size, with rough and uneven surface, of a greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. In season during October and November. D.

Flemish Beauty—Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet, rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety, a strong grower and a great bearer, hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among Pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg among Apples. In season during September and October. S.

Frederick Clapp—A very fine pear. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin smooth, bright yellow; flesh whitish yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic. Ripens from middle to last of October. S.

Goodale—This heardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October. S.

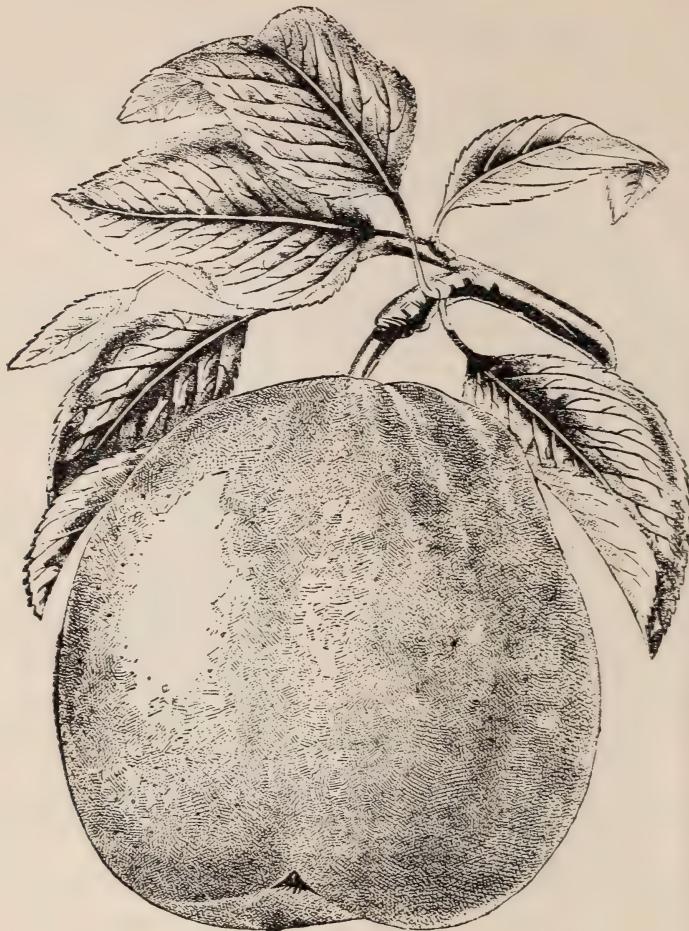
Hardy (Beurre Hardy)—a large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears, deserving much more attention than it has heretofore received.* October. S. and D.

Hoosic—This fine new variety originated in Williamstown, Mass.; fruit large size, skin greenish yellow, flesh fine grained, melting and juicy, with a rich almond flavor. In quality it ranks among the best; it is an erect, fine grower, very hardy, and a great bearer. It has been fruited here for several seasons and we believe we are safe in recommending it to the public as a desirable sort. Season, October. S.

Howell—Large size, light waxen yellow, sweet and melting, of excellent quality; a strong and hardy grower and good bearer. One of the best American varieties and extensively planted all over the country. In season during September and October. S. and D.

Idaho—Is a seedling raised from seed of a large red cheeked pear by Mrs Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As it originated in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark luxuriant foliage, giving the impression that it may be a descendant of the Oriental race of pears, though of much superior quality to any of their known varieties. Very productive of fruit of largest size, weighing from 16 to 23 ounces; form roundish or obovate; flavor pleasant—equal to Bartlett; flesh entirely free from gritty texture; core exceedingly small and often without seeds; later than Bartlett, and good shipper, having carried 2,000 miles in good condition. S. (See cut, next page.)

Kieffer's Hybrid—Said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer and very productive. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. The editor of *Gardener's Monthly* says: "We have eaten fruit of the Kieffer Pear which was *equal in luscious richness to any we ever ate.*" Ripens in October. Commands the highest price in the market. The *American Agriculturist* says: "We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity." S.



IDAHO—REDUCED TO ONE-FOURTH SIZE.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large size, oblong, pyriform, pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the Quince than the Pear root. In season during September and October. D.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A large melting, sprightly vinous pear. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and extremely productive. October and November. S. and D.

President—A very large handsome Pear, greenish yellow with red in the sun. Flesh juicy, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. November. S.

Seckel—Small size, yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery; very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma; the richest and finest variety known, and extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer. September and October. S. and D.

Sheldon—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet, very juicy; melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the Quince; it should, however, have a place in every collection, no matter how small, on account of its good quality. In season during October and November. S.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; all things considered, one of the best pears known to cultivators. Its valuable qualities are not sufficiently appreciated. Tree *vigorous*. October. S.

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in Northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly, and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October. S.

WINTER.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—Large size, greenish yellow, with lines of russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet, with an agreeable flavor; a very productive and valuable Winter variety. In season from November to January. S.

Easter Beurre—Large size, yellow, with a brownish red cheek, of excellent quality, rich and melting. A moderate strong grower and productive; one of the best keeping varieties; succeeds best on the Quince root. D. and S.

Josephine de Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a *moderate*, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. D. and S.

Lawrence—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting, of excellent quality, and one of the best Winter Pears. In season during Mid-Winter. D. and S.

Mount Vernon—Medium size, light russet; red in the sun; flesh inclining to yellow, juicy and aromatic. Tree a good grower, an early and abundant bearer. In season during Mid-Winter. S.

President Drouard—A variety recently introduced from France, highly recommended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome; melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. March to May. S.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich sprightly flavor. Tree of straggling growth; one of the very best early Winter Pears. S.

DWARF PEARS.

The selection of varieties to be grown as Dwarfs is a matter of much importance. We give below a list best adapted for that purpose. The Bartlett is included because it can hardly be omitted from any collection, nevertheless it does not unite with the quince as perfectly as many other sorts and should be grown as a Standard wherever there is room.

SUMMER.

Bartlett,
Clapp's Fav.,
Marguerite,
Os. Summer,
Tyson,
Howell,
L. B. de Jersey,
Seckel.

AUTUMN.

B. d'Anjou,
B. Hardy,
Duch. de Angouleme.

WINTER.

Easter Beurre,
Jos. de Malines,
Lawrence.

PEARS FOR PROFIT.

The selection of the most profitable market varieties requires discrimination. The following kinds can be relied upon in nearly all sections.

SUMMER.

Bartlett,
Clapp's,
Lawson,
Marguerite,
Duch. d'Angouleme,
Howell,
Idaho,
Seckel
Sheldon,
Onondaga.

AUTUMN.

B. d'Anjou,
B. Hardy,
B. Clairgeau,
B. Superfin.

WINTER.

Easter Beurre,
Jos. de Malines,
Lawrence.

Kieffer's Hybrid in sections where it matures its fruit is one of the most profitable market Pears, and Le Conte is especially valuable in the South. Flemish Beauty is also very profitable in many sections.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, but are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits. One and two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.



WINDSOR.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft drooping leaves.

- ✓ **Black Eagle**—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.
- ✓ **Black Heart** (Black Ox-Heart Elkhorn)—A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree a rather rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; *one of the best*. End of June. Tree *vigorous* and erect.

Downer's Late—Rather large, light red; tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth *free*, slender and spreading. First to middle of June.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very *vigorous*, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedling, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Knight's Early—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor; tree *vigorous* and productive. Ripens early in July.

Rockport—Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet and excellent; tree *vigorous*, erect and produces well.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising Cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor—New. A seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *valuable late variety* for market and for family use. (See cut, page 20.)

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches; and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Belle Magnifique—A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red, flesh juicy, rich. Tree *robust* and moderately productive.

Late Duke—Large, light red, late and excellent. Tree *robust*, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. End of July. Valuable.

Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior. End of June.

Louis Phillippe—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. July.

May Duke—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large, dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; ripens over a long period. Middle of June.

Montmorency—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer: commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops: fruit of good size, fine flavor and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond.

Morello English—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Olivet—This variety promises to be of the greatest value. Differing from nearly all other early sorts, it is a very shining deep red, and continues fruiting through most of June and July without losing its quality. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; as fertile and productive as the best of the Duke sorts, and probably the largest of this class.

Ostheim or Russian Cherry—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and found to be perfectly hardy. Charles Downing thus describes it: "Fruit large, roundish, obovate; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. Season middle of July." Morello class.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Wragg—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy. The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich.

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, where they grow the most thriftily, and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the *curculio*, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will repay the little daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Standard trees are generally from four to six feet, and should be encouraged after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Duane's Purple—Very large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Beginning of September.

Fellemberg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.

German Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.

General Hand—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree *stocky*, vigorous and productive. September.

Geuili—Fruit very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early. Tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson River. First to middle of September.



GRAND DUKE.

Grand Duke (New)—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. \$1.50 each.

Green Cage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a *moderate* grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September.

Imperial Cage—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower, very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

Jefferson—A fine variety; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, *poor* grower, but productive. End of August.

Lombard—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous*, a *great* bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.

McLaughlin—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.

Mariana—An accidental seedling, originating in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color.

Monroe—Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. In season during September.

Moorer's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated on the high lands of Aroostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer."

Niagara—Of extra large size and first-rate flavor; color dark blue; good bearer, not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st. E. Moody & Sons, of Lockport, N. Y., say it is one of the most profitable varieties to grow, and rank it very high.

Pond's Seedling or **Font Hill**—A magnificent English plum; form of Magnum Bonum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Prince Engelbert—Very large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent. Tree very *vigorous*. One of the best. End of August.

Prune of Agen—A valuable French variety; first quality for drying. Tree *vigorous* and very prolific, September.

Reine Claude (Reine Claude de Bavay)—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

Prunus Simoni—A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Quackenboss—A popular Hudson river varieey; large, deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. September.

Shipper's Pride—Originated in the State of New York near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest Winters without injury. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum.

Shropshire Damson (or Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a *vigorous* grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy, and an abundant bearer. October.

Smith's Orleans—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning.

Stanton—Fruit medium size; color dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; as a fine canning fruit it has no superior, and has fine quality as a table fruit.

Washington (Bolmar's Washington)—All things considered this is one of the finest and most popular Plums. Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin yellow, with a slight crimson blush in well ripened specimens, flesh very sweet and luscious. Tree vigorous, with broad, handsome foliage; very productive. Last of August.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, and of good quality. The tree is very hardy not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the Northern limits of the United States. August.

Wild Goose—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish; oblong; reddish yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and Southwest, where the European plum will not succeed. Tree a *free* grower.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum Yellow)—Very large and beautiful; yellow; flesh deep yellow; a little coarse for cooking; vigorous and productive. August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our European and Native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees somewhat resemble the vigorous varieties of the Chiccasaw Plum type but the foliage is large and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds and for the Southern States they open up a new era in Plum culture. There are quite a number of varieties but the confusion in nomenclature as given by the Importers is so great that we select only those that are distinct and well proven and combining all the excellencies of their class.

✓ **Botan** (Abundance) Large, round with pointed apex; skin, yellow ground with heavily washed purplish carmine, and darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, with apricot flavor, quality best; sufficiently hardy for the Middle States. June and July. \$1.00.

✓ **Burbank**—A Japanese plum which was imported direct from Japan by Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cala. Medium in size, not much larger than Wild Goose; color exceedingly brilliant, crimson purple; very handsome; rich in flavor. The highest expectations are entertained in regard to this plum. It is confidently believed that it is hardy enough to stand any but extreme Northern climates. It does not injure in Western N. Y. If as hardy as believed it is a most important addition, as it opens up to us the possibility of raising an entirely new, distinct and very valuable species of plum. We confidently recommend it for trial.

✓ **Ogon**—Medium; round, golden yellow, firm, sweet, quality good, freestone. Earliest of the class. Tree, moderate grower. Middle June. \$1.00.

✓ **Chabot**—Two and a half inches long by two inches broad. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red. Flesh, orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid, quality very good. Clingstone. Promises to be very valuable for drying. End of July. \$1.00.

✓ **Kelsey**—The most remarkable variety of its class. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart shaped; color greenish yellow overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom, flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. July to end of August. \$1.00.

✓ **Satsuma**—Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled, with bluish bloom, shape globular or with a sharp point, flesh dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm quality, very good. Tree very vigorous. This is likely to prove one of the most valuable varieties and may be adapted to the Middle and Northern States. \$1.00.

SELECT PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

✓ **Alexander**—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ills. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hales Early.

✓ **Amesden**—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

✓ **Barnard's Early**—(Yellow Alberg) Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

✓ **Crawford's Early**—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull, red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Conkling—A new, large, beautiful golden yellow peach; marbled with crimson; succeeds the Crawford's Early; of fine quality; very handsome.

Chair's Choice—Very large, deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm, fine for dessert or canning. Ripens earlier than Smock. Strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

Early Canada—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of firm quality, and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (Serrated Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe July; an excellent shipping variety.

Foster—Originated near Boston, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with early Crawford. Very handsome.

Carfield, or Brigdon—A new Peach; originated in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange red. Middle of September.

Globe—A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish white with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Last of July.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent; late. Last of September.

Honest John—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Jacques' Rarerie—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York—Large, white, with red cheek fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

Lord Palmerston—Originated with the celebrated nurseryman, Thomas Rivers, of England. Fruit very large, skin whitish, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.

May's Choice—New; a large and beautiful yellow Peach of the highest quality, ripening immediately after the Early Crawford; in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color and high vinous flavor; tree a good bearer; very desirable. Last of August.

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early Peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. First of August.

Morris White—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Red Cheek Melocoton—A famous, old, well-known and popular variety: large, oval; yellow, with a red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and vinous. Tree very hardy and productive; valuable for the orchard. Succeeds Crawford's Late.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Esteemed highly as a late showy profitable market sort.

Schumaker—Originated at Fairview, Pa. Medium to large, bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy, melting and rich, parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Middle of July.

Smock—Large size; light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and free from the stone. Ripens in October.

Steven's Rarerie—New, and said to be producing remarkable crops in the vicinity of the Hudson river, which are sold at very high rates; fruit resembles an enlarged

Old Mixon Free, being of very high color and very beautiful. Very productive and free from disease. Commences to ripen immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. Last of September and first of October.

Stealey—Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone, very hardy. First of October.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek: flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.

Susquehanna—One of the handsomest peaches: large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good: origin, Pennsylvania. Last of September.

Troth's Early—A very early and excellent peach, of medium size: whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Middle of July.

Wager—Large; yellow, more or less colored in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While the highest quality cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market, canning and drying purposes. Last of August.

Waterloo—Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Of medium to large size; color whitish green, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres some to the stone, like Amsden, Hale's Early, etc. Ripens about with Alexander. For so early a peach it is a remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition for nearly a week. This makes it valuable for shipping.

Wheatland—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. R., who has large orchards, including the leading sorts thinks this the finest of all. Fruit large; color golden yellow, with crimson tint; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Yellow Rareripe—Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens one week later than Crawford's Early. Closely resembles Jacques' Rareriipe.

Willetts—Said to be the largest and finest flavored Peach grown; specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference, weighing three-quarters of a pound; flesh juicy and rich; color bright yellow, mostly covered with dark red. September.

Wonderful—Originated in New Jersey. Large to very large, uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson. Flesh yellow, high flavored, and firm; bright red at the pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Ripe in October and keeps well. 50 cents.

SELECT APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum series, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

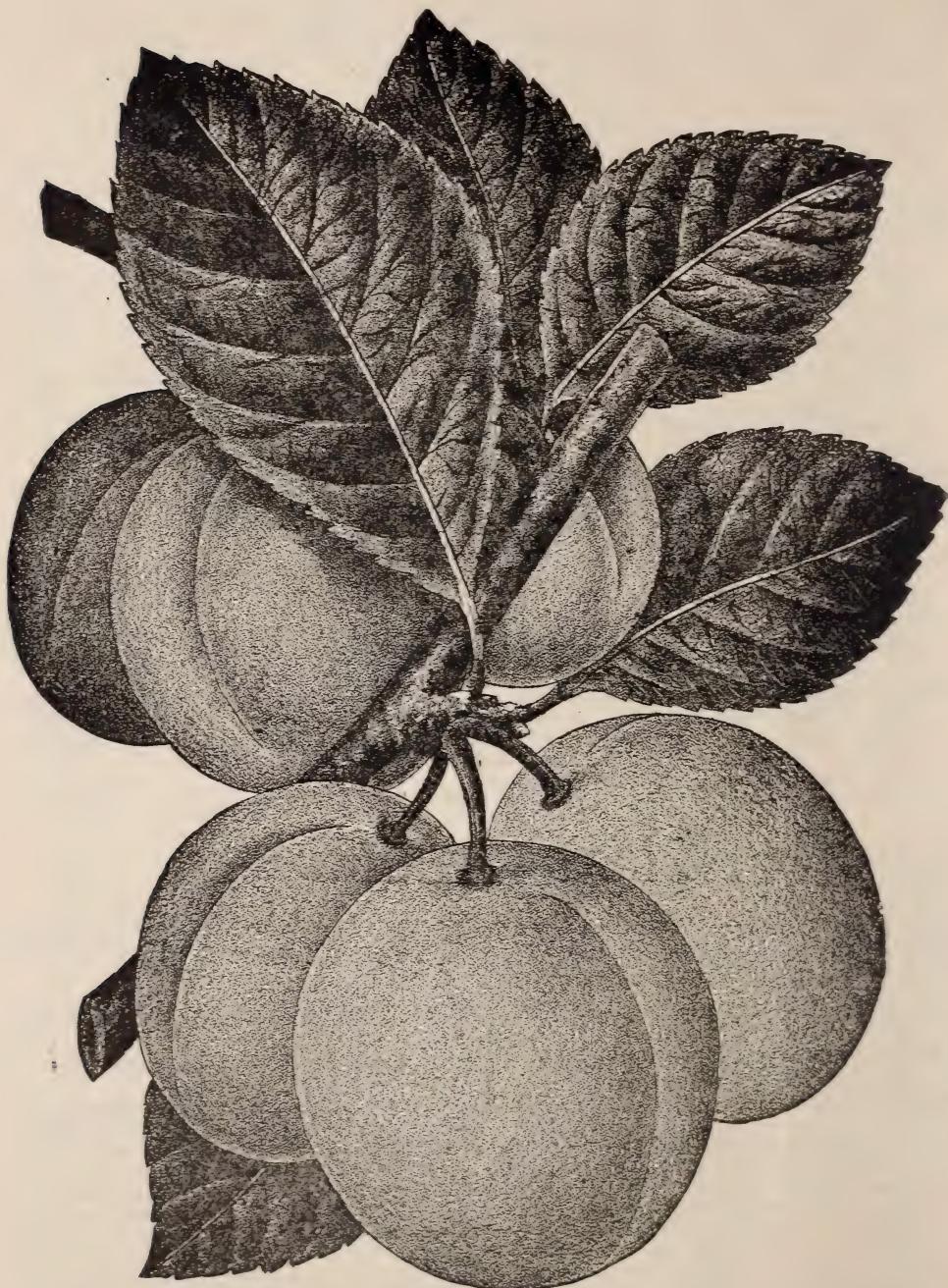
Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Harris—New. Remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness. The original tree stood in Geneva, in the garden of Edwin Harris, for whom it is named. It was probably brought here from England or France. The tree grew to a height of over 20 feet and has borne 3 to 4 bushels of fruit in one season. It is very hardy, having gone through our most severe winters without damage. This variety is a very strong grower and bears early, in some cases producing fruit in two years from planting. The Harris Apricot is of the finest quality and in size one of the largest known. Color when ripe, a rich yellow with a faint blush on the sunny side. It is a free stone and usually begins to ripen by the 20th of July, and often ahead of all other native apricots or peaches in this region. The owner of a large apricot orchard near Geneva, esteems it as the best he has in all respects. He usually obtains from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per peck basket for the fruit sold to retailers. It is superior to the California fruit; of finer color and much better quality.

Moorpark—One of the largest: orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.



These are quite distinct from other European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from diseases. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested :

1 **Alexander**—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy, an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Catherine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.

Cibb—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white with red cheek: sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

NECTARINES.

This is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to the attacks of the Curculio, and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection. They are budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston—Large size; bright yellow; with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant; a free stone variety. August.

Early Violet (Violet Hative)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

QUINGES.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart each way, we have 430 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of Quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels which at a very low price would bring more than \$500.

Apple or Orange—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable new quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form, and beautiful color; it is shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth)—We consider this the *best of all the quinces*. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower and very productive.

SELECT GRAPES.

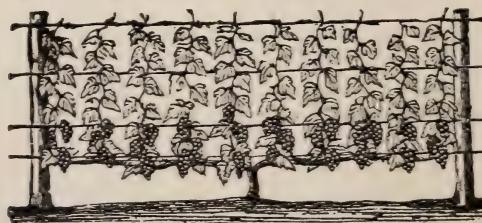
The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils.—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Crops.—Crop grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off all the small, inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth more than the whole would have been. A *very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

Pruning—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

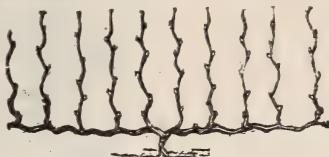
Training Vines.—There are many methods of training grape vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis, take posts of oak, cedar or chestnut, 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 12 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts and fasten them to each. Let the first wire be 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Wooden slats about 1 by 2 inches may be substituted for wires. Trellises should be at least 10 feet apart; a greater distance is preferable. Set the vines about 12 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February or March these canes should be cut back to 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire or slat of the trellis, horizontally.



FRUITED GRAPE VINE.

When the growth commences in spring, the young shoots must be reduced by disbudding, so that they may stand about a foot apart on the cane, selecting, of course, strong, healthy shoots; as they grow, they are tied up to the second, third and fourth wire or slats, and all superfluous ones removed, as well as the young *laterals*, which will appear on vigorous vines; but the fruit-bearing shoots are allowed to extend themselves.

at will until September, when they may be pinched off at the end to assist the ripening of the wood. The vine in the autumn, with the fruit on, will present the appearance of the above cut, and before pruning in the autumn, after the leaves are off, the following appearance. The next pruning, which may be done in November or December, if it is desirable to lay the vines down and cover them over for the winter, or in February or March if not laid down, consists in cutting back all the young wood of the previous year's growth except such shoots as may be required to extend the horizontal arms to within one or two good buds of the bearing canes on the lower wire, giving the vine the appearance of the following cut :



BEARING VINE BEFORE PRUNING.



PRUNED VINE.

Each season thereafter the vines are to be treated in the same manner, cutting back every year to the lower wire or slat, extending the vine only in a horizontal direction, thinning vines in the rows by digging up every other plant if necessary; but never growing any grapes above the second wire, and renewing the bearing canes by new shoots from the stump when required.

Gathering and Keeping.—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruits disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.

Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large but rather short; berries large, roundish, much like Black Hamburg; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of Rogers' Hybrids.

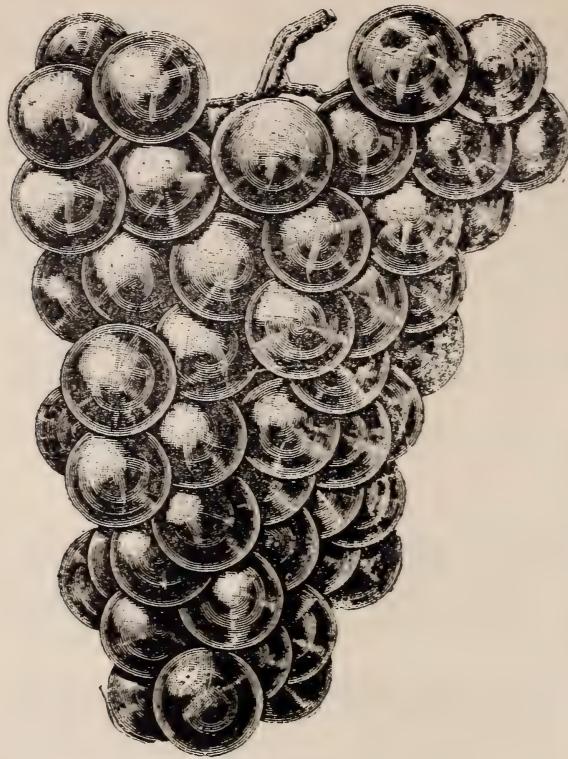
Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small with sprightly flavor; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape, and keeps well.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 25 ounces; compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem. Seeds large, from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy, as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

Early Victor—This new, extra early grape of Kansas origin, is gaining a good reputation throughout the entire country. In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, and what is of special importance, it is very pure in flavor, with very little pulp, and without a trace of foxiness or other unpleasant taste, while it is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous, never cracks, and adheres firmly to the bunch. Vine as hardy as the Concord and one of the few that resists mildew perfectly. Color black with a fine bloom. Last of August.

EATON. (REDUCED TO $\frac{1}{4}$ SIZE.)

✓ **Hartford Prolific**—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

✓ **Herbert** (Rogers' No. 44)—Bunch rather long, but compact; berry large, tender, sweet and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety, and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality.

✓ **Ives Seedling**—Hardy, productive, with a tough, acid center. Valuable at the South.

✓ **Merrimac** (Rogers' 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers' sorts.

✓ **Mills**—This variety was raised by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ont., by crossing Muscat Hamburg with Creveling. Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy. Ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper.

✓ **Moore's Early**—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy: has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

✓ **Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

✓ **Worden**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

CLASS II.—RED OR PURPLISH GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.

Amber Queen—A new and promising variety, which originated in Massachusetts. Bunch and berry of medium size; color light amber; flesh tender to the center; juicy, sprightly and delicious. Larger than and as early as Delaware.

Brighton—Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware, and bears most abundantly: having thick, large foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities. We commend this sort especially as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky and Western New York. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in Western New York.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Diana—About the same size and color of the Catawba, of which it is supposed to be a seedling; a beautiful and delicious grape; ripens about the same time as the Isabella. Vine remarkably vigorous; rather a shy bearer while young.

Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick, color a beautiful light red, with bloom; fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard.

Iona—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing; keeps till mid-winter with its freshness unimpaired. In this locality one of the finest table grapes. A little earlier than Catawba. Should be in every garden where the climate admits of its being ripened. It must not be allowed to overbear.

Jefferson—Produced by a cross of the Concord and Iona, by J. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y. Bunch large, shouldered, often double shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin rather thick, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich. A handsome, excellent grape where the season is long enough for it to mature.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large; round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection.

Massasoit—(Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose, as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Norfolk—A new variety of great vigor and hardiness, originating in Massachusetts; it resembles the Catawba so closely in color and flavor that a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society visited the grounds of the originator, only to find that while the Norfolk was thoroughly ripe, the Catawba was hard and green. The sprightly flavor of the Catawba in a hardy early grape would indeed be an acquisition. Subject to mildew.

Poughkeepsie Red—A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona and Delaware with Walter; somewhat larger than Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.

✓ **Requa** (Rogers' No. 28)—A fine table grape. Vine tolerably vigorous, and quite productive; bunch large, shouldered; berry medium size, roundish; skin thin; flesh tender and sweet with a trace of native flavor; color bronzy green, assuming a dull red at maturity; season middle of September.

✓ **Salem** (No. 52)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

✓ **Ulster Prolific**—A native seedling, grown by A. J. Caywood. A red Grape of good quality, healthy growth and great productiveness. Will probably be found valuable for general use as it seems to have all the characteristics of our hardy and healthy native varieties. September.

✓ **Vergennes**—This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Foliage downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.

✓ **Woodruff Red**—Bunches and berries very large and handsome, sweet and of fair quality, and strong and vigorous grower and iron-clad hardiness.

✓ **Wyoming Red**—An extra early red grape, resembling the Delaware in appearance, but double in size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red; skin thin and firm, flesh sweet, a little foxy, but not enough to be objectionable. Much in demand as an early profitable grape.

CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

✓ **Diamond**—A white grape recently introduced, and undoubtedly very valuable. A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord, very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about the size of Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware. Very productive.

✓ **Eldorado** (Ricketts)—A white grape of most exquisite quality and exceedingly high flavor, resembling pine apple; has little or no pulp, and is sweet rich and good. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and hardy, and ripens its fruit very early.

✓ **Empire State**—The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium size, roundish oval; color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, continuing a long time in use; vine hardy.

✓ **Green Mountain**—New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

✓ **Jessica**—A new white grape; hardy, early and productive, and of excellent quality. It is a native of Canada, and is meeting with great favor. The color is at first a greenish yellow, but mellowing to alight amber.

✓ **Lady**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium; berry medium to large; skin thin; color light greenish yellow, with white bloom; pulp tender, sweet and pleasant. Vine hardy and vigorous. A valuable early white grape. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

✓ **Lady Washington**—One of Mr. Rickett's seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round, color yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side, and covered with bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good, not rich. Vine remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit is beautiful when in perfection. It ripens here after the Concord.

✓ **Martha**—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white with a thin bloom; flesh tender with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens about with the Concord.

✓ **Niagara**—“This new white grape originated at Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassady; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens before Concord.”

✓ **Pocklington**—Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord; vines vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Though not of the highest quality, it is considered a very valuable and reliable variety, and is constantly growing in favor.

SELECT CURRANTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Champion—A new variety from England; pronounced to be the finest Black Currant ever brought to notice. The bunches are said to be very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.



Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition. See cut.

La Versaillaise—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large, and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

DEWBERRY, or Running Blackberry.

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like Blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNEBERRY.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The wood is hard and firm and endures the extremes of climate without injury. Its leaves are a dark, glossy green. The plant propagates from suckers. The flowers appear about the same time as those of the apple. The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the Wild Gooseberry; shape, round; color, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the Huckleberry, a mild, very rich sub-acid. Perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and unlike the latter are not subject to mildew.

Golden Prolific—This promising new variety is an American seedling of the English type. It is perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is a dark glaucous green, wood in the young state extremely spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, making it decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent. It is a heavy fruiter and will undoubtedly become one of the leading varieties as soon as it can be propagated in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Strong plants, 75c. each, \$2.00 for three.

Downing—Large size, oval, greenish-white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling)—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form, light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Raised from seed by Dr. Smith of Vermont.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from this drawback, and we therefore offer them believing that they will meet every requirement.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy; of first quality.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Industry—Large, oval; dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

SELECT RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinckle's Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness and extreme productiveness. Color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality.

Clarke—Large; light red; moderately firm; high flavored. A strong grower, productive and very hardy. One of the very best for home use.



CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others."—E. P. Roe.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for the extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow Raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Hansell—Medium to large; bright crimson; firm; fine flavor; canes vigorous, hardy and productive; earliest of all.

Herstine—Fruit large, oblong, crimson, moderately firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium; *one of the best*.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.



BLACK CAP HILBORN. (See next page.)

✓ **Philadelphia**—Is a stout, healthy grower, very hardy and immensely productive. The fruit is of the largest size, and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market.

✓ **Rancocas**—Very vigorous, throwing out numerous fruiting branches. Its productivity cannot be excelled. As a shipper it is perfect, ripening with the earliest; the color is a bright red; size medium to large; quality best.

✓ **Reliance**—Large, roundish; dark red; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and very productive; may be described as an improved Philadelphia. A valuable sort.

✓ **Shaffer's Colossal**—Colossal, both in bush and berry. Carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety. Does not sucker, but roots from tips like Black Caps.

✓ **Turner**—A comparatively new red variety from Illinois, which is proving wonderfully successful in Northern latitudes. Very productive and hardy, of good size; light, handsome red, and of fine flavor. Its success in extreme localities must render it of great value. We believe that there is no other sort except the Cuthbert which will stand so much cold without injury.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

✓ **Gregg**—Of great size, fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

✓ **Hilborn**—Originated in Canada, hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is about the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. Nearly every one says, "That is the best Black Cap I ever tasted." It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time. Fully sustains all claims ever made for it, and is the best second early Black Cap; should be in every home garden.

✓ **Johnston's Sweet**—A variety of great merit. It is said it will eventually take the place of many varieties now used for evaporating. Rather smaller than the Gregg, of same color. A good, strong grower, healthy and hardy; ripening with Tyler; stands up well in picking and handling. Its greatest merit is in its high quality and delicious sweetness of berry.

✓ **Mammoth Cluster**—Large size, black or dark purplish black; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market. Of all the raspberries of this class this has proved one of the most valuable and worthy of general cultivation.

✓ **Ohio**—A very strong-growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most, if not the most, valuable for market; also much esteemed for drying.

✓ **Souhegan**—A new variety, commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

✓ **Agawam**—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

✓ **Ancient Briton**—This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since, and has gradually risen in the public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. A large number of acres are in bearing in Wisconsin, which find a ready market in Milwaukee and Chicago at four cents a quart more than any other variety. It is reported from Wisconsin that one field, planted three by four feet apart, produced the enormous amount of five hundred bushels to the acre. The plant is very vigorous and healthy and extremely hardy; the fruit stems are large and profusely loaded with immense luscious berries.



ERIE.

✓ **Early Harvest**—A new variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

✓ **Erie**—A new variety from northern Ohio; plant a vigorous grower, berry large, round and of a high quality.

✓ **Kittatinny**—Large, black, sweet; soft, when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best, except in northern sections.

✓ **Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

✓ **Taylor's Prolific**—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 deg. below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny), and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equaling in this respect the Snyder. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, in speaking of this variety says: "never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

✓ **Wachusetts Thornless**—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy and *free from thorns*.

✓ **Wilson's Early**—Very large size, oblong, oval, black, quite firm, rich, sweet and good. Ripens early and matures all its fruit rapidly, and retains its color well after picking.

✓ **Wilson Junior**—This is a noble variety and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities; size, earliness and productiveness. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing properties, fully equals its parent. A little tender in this section.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, and October, in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row, for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover crown early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

Bidwell—One of the very best, abundantly productive, full average size, excellent flavor and one of the very earliest.

Bubach (P.)—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; a valuable market variety.

Charles Downing—Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Crawford—The plant is large and stocky, usually free from rust; a luxuriant grower and abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large and usually of regular form; first berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never cox-comb or misshapen; it has a smooth surface and is of beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage.

Crescent Seedling—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Cumberland Triumph—A magnificent variety; berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.

Glendale—As a late profitable market berry, this is the very best in many sections: large, oblong-conic, scarlet, and very firm but rather acid; a strong grower and productive.

Haverland—Large, healthy, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit large, conical, with slight neck, uniform in size and shape; bright red; firm. Pistillate.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On most soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Jewell (P.)—A native of Connecticut; makes so few runners that it is hard to propagate; when planted in rich deep soil and given the highest culture, they make wonderful big hills and produce enormous crops of very large berries, of deep glossy scarlet color, that makes a most attractive appearance.

Kentucky—A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

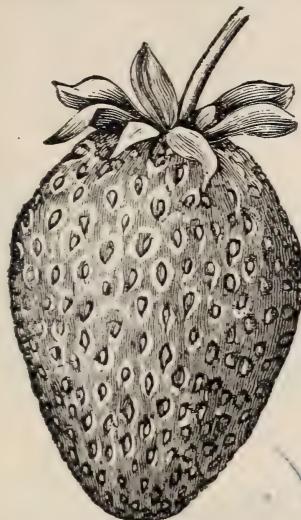
Lenning's White—The best white variety. It is highly perfumed and of exquisite quality, but not very prc . . . Valued for preserving.

Manchester—Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Plant robust and very productive; quality very good to best.

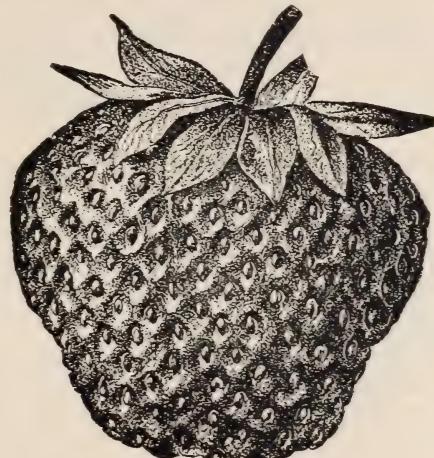
Miami—Originated in Ohio. Large to very large; rich, dark red; very solid and meaty; plant vigorous and produces plenty of big berries.

Mrs. Cleveland (P.)—A new strawberry from Ohio, and supposed to be a seedling of Cumberland. It is very promising but its pale color is rather against it as a market berry. The plant is large, of vigorous growth, and a good bearer. Berry large, uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color, only moderately firm; quality good. It is greatly praised by those who have grown it at the West and all unite in declaring it to be of large size and beautiful. Season early.

Parker Earle—A promising Strawberry, produced by crossing Crescent with Munson's No. 3. It is said to do wonderfully well on light, sandy soil, and endures hot, dry weather better than most strawberries. The plant is a robust grower with a perfect flower. Berries large, conical, with short neck, regular and uniform, glossy bright crimson; flesh firm, reddish; and in quality very good. Remarkably vigorous on all soils and under all conditions. A very promising variety. Early to medium.



PARKER EARL.



SHARPLESS.

Sharpless—One of the very largest berries of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma; of fine quality, color clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

Triomphe de Gand—Large, conical, often coxcombed; polished, sweet and fine flavored. Does best on heavy soils. A popular foreign variety.

Warfield (No. 2) (P.)—A variety that is very likely to supersede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub-acid, good. The plant is a vigorous grower with bright healthy foliage. One of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the most promising for a market berry. Early.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—Produced from seed of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

New American—A new variety, forming a beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Undoubtedly the best of all the Mulberries. Tree a strong grower, with beautiful large leaves and spreading branches; perfectly hardy; bearing annually large crops of delicious berries $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, jet black in color, and of a rich, sugary, sprightly vinous flavor, continuing to ripen on the tree for a space of six to eight weeks during July and August.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms.



FRUIT OF MULBERRY.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

CULTIVATION.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise: work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barn-yard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the sea shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

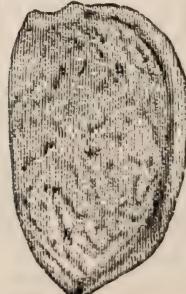
This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus Plant four feet apart each way.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

NUTS.



HARDSHELL ALMOND.



SOFTSHELL ALMOND.



PECAN.

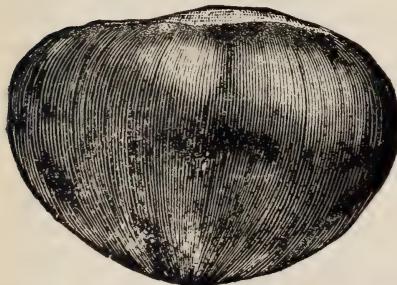
✓ **Almond, Hardshell**—A fine hardy variety, with a large, lump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almond, Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite so hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting, a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.

English Filbert—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly, nut nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor, admired by all for the dessert.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Hickory Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Ornamental Department.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkempt grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly prepared before planting. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees—May—Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnuts, Double Flowering Cherry; Peach, Red and White; Cornus, Florida and Weeping, and Red Flg.; Tulip Tree. **June**—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lutea. **July**—American Sweet Chestnut.

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Fern-leaved Beech, Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.

Purple-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple-leaved Beech, Purple-leaved Berry, Purple-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Elm, Purple-leaved Filbert, Purple-leaved Maple, Purple-leaved Oak.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples; European and Oak-leaved Mountain Ash, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White-leaved Lindens.

Variegated-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Variegated-leaved Alder, Variegated-leaved Cornus, Variegated-leaved Deutzia, Variegated Honeysuckle, Variegated-leaved Weigelia.

Weeping Trees—Willow, Kilmarnock, Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping, and Elegans Pendula, and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mountain Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm, Weeping Cornus, and Weeping Mulberry.

Upright Flowering Shrubs—April—Daphne Mezereum. **May**—Forsythia, Double Flowering Plum, Azalias, Japan Quince, Spirea Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata. **June**—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Weigelia in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Golden-leaved and plain, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Exochorda Grandiflora, Spirea VanHoutti, Spirea Golden-leaved, Halesia, Japan Globe Flower, Purple Fringe, Deutzia Candidissima. **July**—Spirea Callosa Alba, **August** and **September**—Altheas in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Anemone.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs—Clematis in variety (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety (flower all summer), Aristolochia Sypho (flowers in May and June), Akebia Quinata, Bignonia or Trumpet Vine, Wistaria.

Roses—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer, and Tender Roses, blooming constantly.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shade of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage—a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Siberian Arbor Vitæ is an improvement on the common American, for its strong, thick-leaved foliage. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round topped trees.

Hedges—The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. There are several which may be used, but we believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

Alder [Alnus].

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF [Laciniata Imperialis]—A charming tree of stately graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

Ash [Fraxinus].

AUCUBA-LEAVED [Aucubæfolia]—A fine tree with variegated gold blotched leaves, valued for planting near purple trees.

EUROPEAN [Excelsior]—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds.

Ash [*Alnus*.]

EUROPEAN FLOWERING [*Ornus*]—Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish white, fringe-like; produced early in June in large clusters at the ends of the twigs.

GOLD-BARKED [*Aurea*]—A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

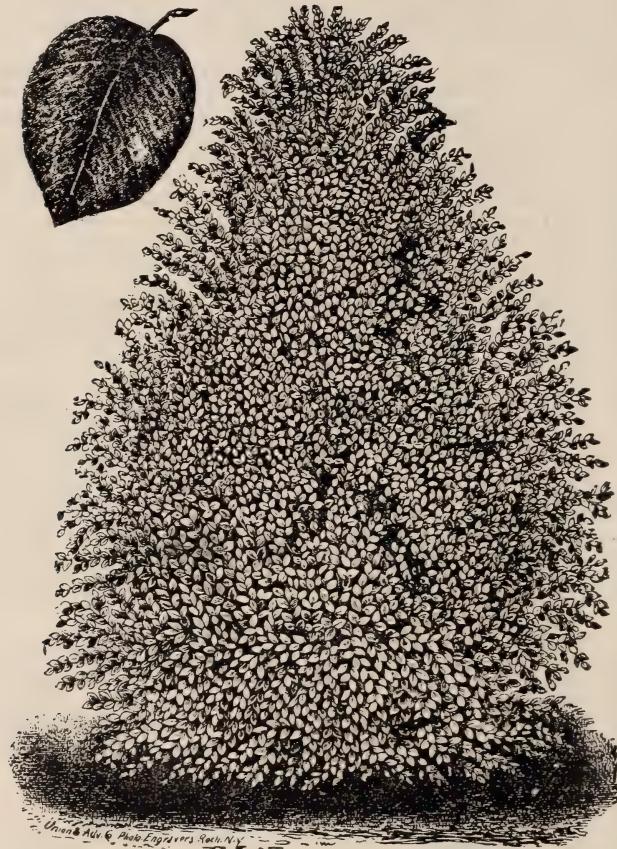
WILLOW-LEAVED [*Salicifolia*]—A beautiful variety of fine form and rapid growth, having narrow waxy leaves.

Beech [*Fagus*].

EUROPEAN [*Sylvatica*]—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

FERN-LEAVED [*Heterophylla*]—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED [*Purpurea*]—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.



PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

Birch [*Betula*].

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH—A graceful tree, of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

Catalpa.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa [*Syringæfolia*], and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Catalpa.

SYRINGÆFOLIA—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

TEAS' JAPANESE HYBRID—This is a cross between Catalpa Speciosa and the Japanese Kæmpferi, and, in vigorous, upright growth, it surpasses either. It has large, luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air, for quite a distance, with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth, it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero.

Cherry [Cerasus].

CHINESE, or DWARF WHITE FLOWERING (*Sinensis fl. pl.*)—A variety of the Morello, with double-white flowers.

FLORE ALBA PLENO [Large Double-Flowering Cherry]—At the period of flowering, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety, deserving of wide dissemination. May.



DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY.

Chestnut.

AMERICAN [*Castanea Americana*]—A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree; of great value for ornamental purposes. This tree is now receiving great attention, and being widely and extensively planted for profit as well as ornament.

SPANISH [*Vesca*]—A valuable species for both ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces fruit three or four times as large as the American variety.

JAPANESE SWEET, or GIANT—Of the very many good things introduced from Japan, none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental, very hardy, and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size, and of the sweet, rich flavor of the American Chestnut.

Cornus.

FLORIDA [White-flowering Dogwood]—An American species of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring, before the leaves appear, are from three to three and a half inches in diameter, white, and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border on the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting, in favorable weather, more than two weeks.

FLORIDA FLORE RUBRO [Red-flowering]—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink-colored flower. The leaves, also, have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

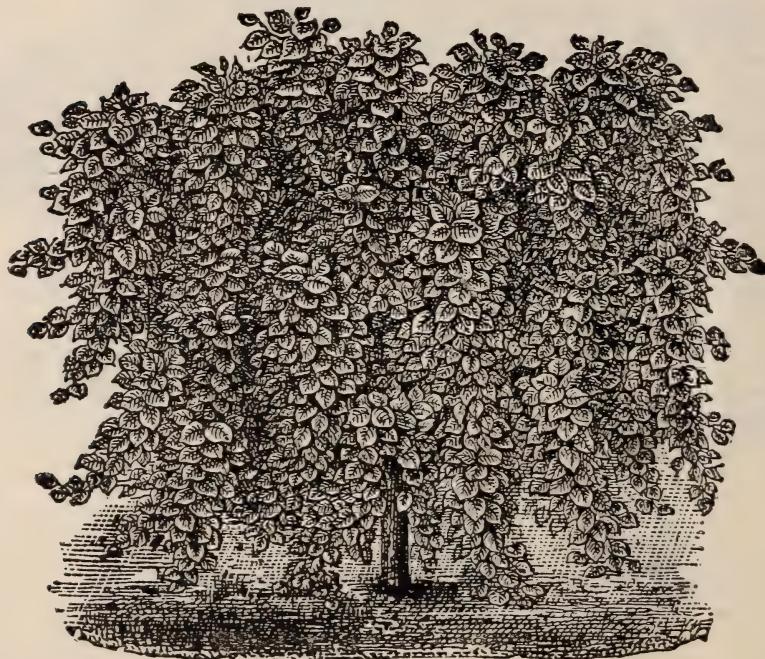
Elm [Ulmus].

AMERICAN WHITE [Americana]—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

ENGLISH [Campestris]—An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

PURPLE [Stricta purpurea]—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH, or WYCH [Montana]—A fine, spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Horse-Chestnut [Aesculus].

WHITE FLOWERING [Hippocastanum] — A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark-green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Horse Chestnut.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING—A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

RED-FLOWERING [Rubicunda]—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later. A very showy tree.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud [Cercis].

AMERICAN [Canadensis]—A small growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum [Common Laburnum or Golden Chain].

A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, and attaining a height of twenty feet. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

Larch (Larix).

EUROPEAN [Europaea]—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree: also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping, with needle-shaped foliage like the spruce or hemlock.

Linden [Tilia].

AMERICAN [Americana]—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves, and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN [Europaea]—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

WHITE, or SILVER-LEAVED [Argentea]—A handsome, vigorous-growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and have a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

ACUMINATI [Cucumber Tree]—A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species: growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish-purple

CONSPICUA [Chinese White]—Tree of medium size, and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

LENNEI [Lenne's Magnolia]—Recently introduced; foliage large, flowers purplish crimson or magenta, and although not a handsome grower, a superb variety.

NORBERTIANA [Norbert's Magnolia]—Tree a fine regular grower, foliage fine, flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best.

SOULANGEANA [Soulange's Magnolia]—A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower, foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple; very effective.

SPECIOSA [Showy Flowering Magnolia]—A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of Soulangeana, but being produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties.

Maple [Acer].

ASH-LEAVED [Negundo Fraxinifolium]—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

NORWAY [Platanoides]—A native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad, deep, green, shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

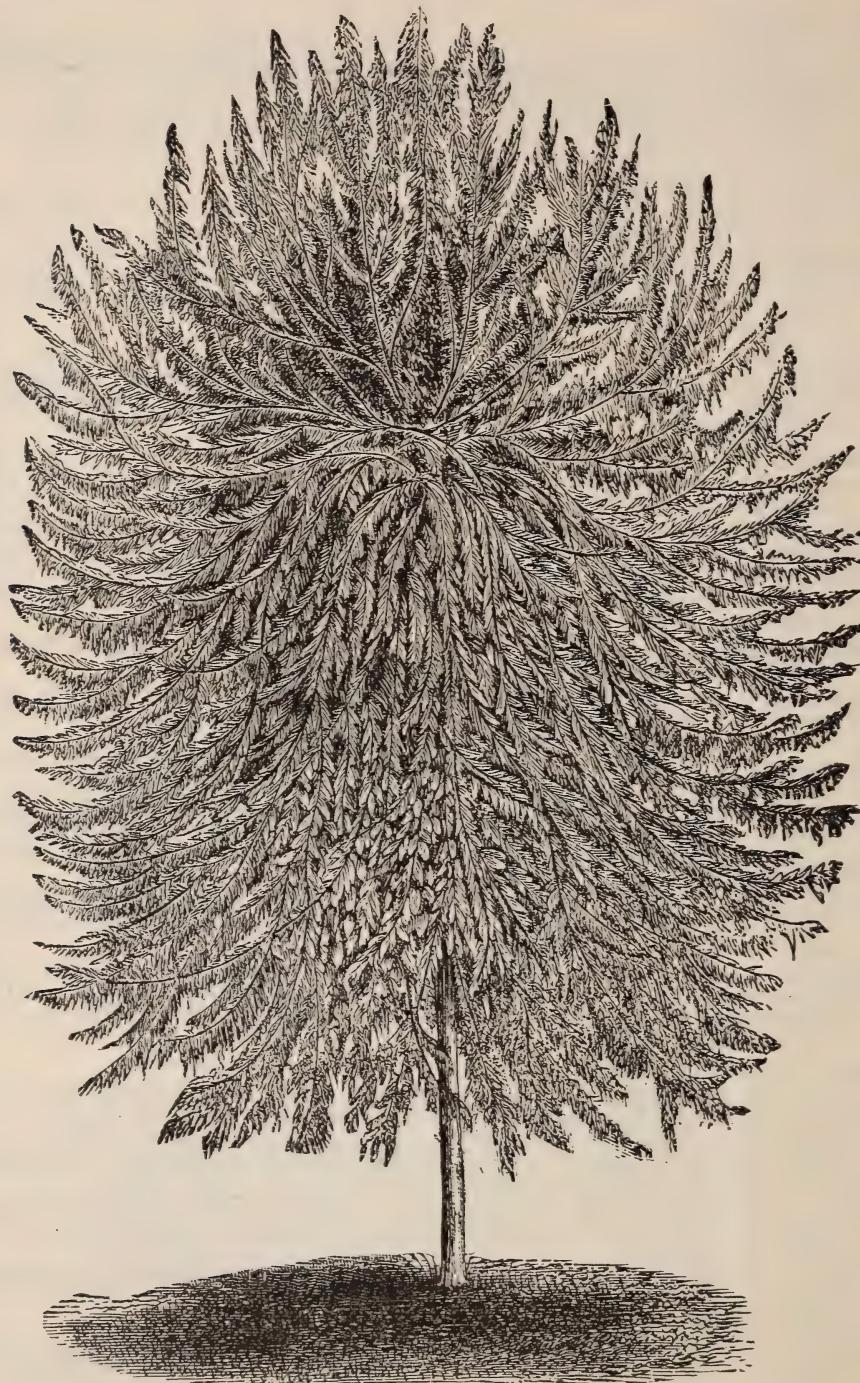
PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE [Purpurea]—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

SCARLET [Rubrum]—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In the autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY [Schwedlerii]—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction.

SUGAR or ROCK [Saccharinum]—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage renders it justly popular as a shade tree.

SILVER-LEAVED [A. Dasycarpum]—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.



WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED [Weirii Laciniatum]—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

Maple Japan.

JAPAN MAPLE [*Polymorphum*]—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five lobed and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn. Apparently perfectly hardy. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. Two to three feet plants, \$2.00.

ATROPURPUREUM [Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple]—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. Two to three feet plants, \$2.50.

AUREUM RETICULATUM [Golden Blotched-Leaved Maple]—A handsome variety of the Japan Maple, of slender growth, leaves deeply lobed, of a light golden color, changing to bright yellow as the tree matures. \$2.50.

PALMATUM [Palm-Leaved Maple]—Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green changing to crimson in autumn; habit upright, very compact. \$2.50.

PALMATUM PENDULUM [Palm-Leaved Weeping Maple]—Age is necessary to develop the weeping habit of this variety. It is slender-branched, with pale green foliage. \$2.50.

SANGUINEUM [Blood-Leaved Japan Maple]—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of Japanese Maples. Two to three feet plants. \$2.50.

VERSICOLOR [Variegated Maple]—This is a little different from the normal, an occasional leaf or branch being variegated with crimson, white or pale green on the margins of the leaves or along the slender young shoots. \$2.50.

Mountain Ash [*Sorbus*.]

EUROPEAN [*Aucuparia*]—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED [*Quercifolia*]—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

Mulberry [*Morus*.]

For description of several fine varieties, see pages 40 and 41.

Paulonia [*Imperialis*.]

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet shaped, formed in large, upright panicles and appear in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters.

Peach [*Persica*.]

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING [*Flore Rosea Pleno*]—Flowers pale, rose color, double; produced in great abundance and very handsome.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING [*Flore Alba Pleno*]—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

Peculiar [*Populus*.]

CAROLINA—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Will grow under street pavements and near salt water where other trees die. Sewer gas does not seem to affect it.

LOMBARDY [*Fastigiata*]—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SILVER-LEAVED [*Alba*]—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

CUT-LEAVED SILVER [*Bolleana*.]—A beautiful symmetrical growing variety, with finely cut silvery-white foliage.

Salisburea.

MAIDEN HAIR or GINGKO TREE [*Adiantifolia*]—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan; of medium size, rapid growth, and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Thorn [*Crataegus*.]

DOUBLE SCARLET [*Coccinea fl. pl.*]—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

DOUBLE WHITE [*Alba Flore Pleno*]—Has small, double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET [*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*]—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Tulip Tree [*Liriodendron*.]

TULIPFERA—A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size.



DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

Walnut [Juglans.]

BLACK WALNUT [J. Nigra]—A native species of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT [J. Regia]—A handsome tree which produces fine fruit. Should be more extensively planted as it is quite hardy.

White Fringe [Chionanthus Virginica.]

VIRGINICA—Blooms abundantly bearing curious snow-white fringe-like flowers; is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

Willow [Salix.]

ROSEMARY-LEAVED [Rosmarinifolia]—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round headed, small tree; branches feathery; foliage silvery.

Yellow Wood [Virgilea Lutea.]

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

Ash [Fraxinus.]

EUROPEAN WEEPING [Excelsior Pendula]—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

GOLD BARK WEEPING [Aurea Pendula]—An elegant variety; bark winter as yellow as gold.

Beech [Fagus.]

WEEPING [Pendula]—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves; it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

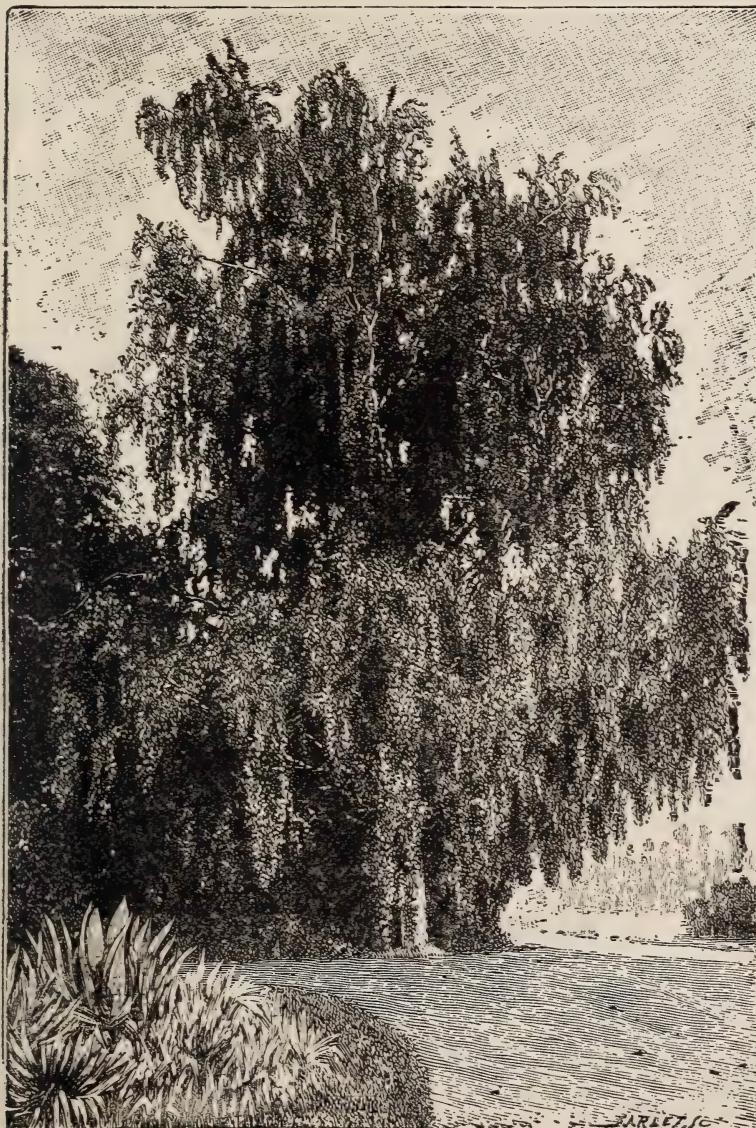


WEEPING BEECH.

Birch [Betula.]

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING [*Pendula Laciniata*]—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

ELEGANT WEEPING [*Elegans Pendula*]—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

YOUNG'S WEEPING [*Pendula Youngii*]—Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

Cherry [*Cerasus*.]

EVERFLOWERING WEEPING [*Semperflorens*]—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

PUMILA PENDULA [Dwarf Weeping Cherry]—Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree.

ROSEA PENDULA—Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored. Undoubtedly one of the finest Weeping Cherries.

Cornus.

NEW WEEPING [*Cornus Florida Pendula*]—Is a variety of the great *Cornus Florida*, which is itself known as one of the most beautiful of ornamental plants. It is admired especially for its large white floral bracts, which are succeeded by red berries as brilliant as the Holly, while in the fall the deep red foliage is one of the chief elements in our brilliant Autumn scenery.

Elm [*Ulmus*.]

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

Linden or Lime Tree [*Tilia*.]

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING [*Alba Pendula*]—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash [*Sorbus*.]

WEEPING [*Aucuparia Pendula*]—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

Mulberry.

TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN—The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has handsome foliage of a beautiful glossy green. Being a true Russian it possesses the wonderful vigor and health for which that species is noted. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the North, but the far more destructive heat and drouth of the South. It is one of the safest and most successful trees to transplant, enduring exposure and hard treatment that would kill almost any other tree. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Poplar [*Populus*.]

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING [*Grandidentata Pendula*]—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Willow [*Salix*.]

AMERICAN WEEPING [*Purpurea Pendula*]—An American Dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING [*Caprea Pendula*]—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

WEEPING [*Babylonica*]—The well-known common weeping willow.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees have ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

Arbor Vitæ [*Thuja*.]

AMERICAN [*Occidentalis*]—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedge. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja*.)

COMPACTA [Parsons']—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

HOVEYI [Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitæ]—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.

PYRAMIDALIS—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæ, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN [Siberica]—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

TOM THUMB—Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Cypress.

LAWSONIANA [Lawson's Cypress]—From California, where it forms a very large tree. It has elegant drooping branches, and very slender, feathery branchlets. Leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue. One of the finest Cypresses. \$1.00.

Fir [*Picea*].

BALSAM, OR AMERICAN SILVER [Balsamea]—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

NOBILIS—A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America. \$3.00.

NORDMANNIANA—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs. \$3.00.

CEPHALONICA [Cephalonian Silver Fir]—From Europe. A very remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height. Leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous. \$3.00.

CILICICA [Cilician Silver Fir]—A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs. \$3.00.

Juniper [*Juniperus*].

VIRGINIAN [Virginica]—The Red Cedar. A well known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH [Hibernica]—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SAVIN [Sabina]—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

SWEDISH [Suecica]—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish-green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Pine [*Pinus*].

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK [Austriaca]—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

CEMBRA [Swiss Stone]—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.

DWARF OR MOUNTAIN (Pumilio)—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

SCOTCH (P. *Sylvestris*)—Also very rapid in its growth. A dark, tall evergreen, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy, and grows well, even on the poorest soils.

WHITE (Strobos)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora (Japanese Cypress).

A genus very similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots. \$2.00 each.

AUREA (Golden Dwarf)—The beauty of its foliage is heightened by the brilliant yellow with which it is colored and which deepens with age.

ARGENTEA (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

PLUMOSA—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

Spruce (*Abies*).

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Abies excelsa*)—One of the handsomest and most popular of evergreens; when young, the tree is remarkably rich and luxuriant; as it grows older, its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, some specimens, however, more than others; and when covered with its large pendant cones, it is an object exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Plants of all sizes can be furnished. Makes fine hedges.

BLUE SPRUCE (*A. pungens*)—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the North-west with perfect success, enduring a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, without injury; and also very extensively near Boston, where it has stood out entirely uninjured during the past sixteen years. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all the spruces. Miss Bird, in her "*Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft blue powder had fallen upon its deep green needles; or as if a bluish hoar-frost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare. Price, one foot high, \$1.50.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE; COMMON HEMLOCK (*A. Canadensis*)—When finely grown, almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young.

Yew (*Taxus*.)

ERECT ENGLISH (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

WASHINGTONII—Vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage; one of the best.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*.)

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

BOULE DE FEU—A fine new variety of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double and of a beautiful violet red color.

VAR. CÆRULEA PLENA—Double blue Althea.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY (*Variegatus Flore Plena*)—Fine double flowering, variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC (*Pæoniflora*)—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea*)—Double, reddish purple.

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra Pleno*)—Double red flowers.

VIOLACEA (*Flore Pleno*)—Double flower of violet blue color and of medium size.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE (*Flore Pleno fol. Variegatis*)—A very showy kind; distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

Almond.

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING [*Prunus Japonica*]—A well-known, beautiful small shrub, with handsome, double, pink flowers early in the spring.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING [*P. Japonica alba*]—A pretty sort, with double-white flowers.

Aralia [*Angelica Tree*]—A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves, and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September.

Berberry [*Berberis*].

PURPLE-LEAVED [*Purpurea*]—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

EUROPEAN [*Vulgaris*]—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub [*Calycanthe*]—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June, and at intervals afterwards.

Currant [Ribes].

CRIMSON FLOWERING—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.
YELLOW FLOWERING—A native species, with yellow flowers.

Daphne.

MESEREUM PINK [Mezereum]—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING [Cneorum]—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals, from May to November. Flowers rose color.

Deutzia—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

CANDIDISSIMA [Double White-Flowering]—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

DOUBLE FLOWERING [Crenata flore pleno]—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

SLENDER BRANCHED [Gracilis]—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

ROUGH-LEAVED [Scabra]—An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A new variety; said to excel all others in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom, and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition.

Dogwood [Cornus].

RED BRANCHED [Sanguinea]—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

VARIEGATED [Cornus mascula variegata]—Variegated Cornelian Cherry. A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers, early in spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—An improvement on the preceding, and one of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; foliage beautifully marked with creamy-white, and tinged with red, while some leaves are entirely white. Should be in every collection.

Elder [Sambucus].

A well-known shrub, which blossoms in the spring, and afterwards is covered with handsome berries. There are several varieties.

GOLDEN [S. Aurea]—A beautiful variety, with light-yellow leaves, which hold their color well, and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER—Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs.

Euonymus [Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree].

A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Exochorda.

GRANDIFLORA—A most beautiful shrub, producing large, white flowers in May. A native of North China, difficult to propagate, and hence it will always be rare.

Filbert.

PURPLE-LEAVED [Corylus avellana atropurpurea]—A vigorous shrub, with large, deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell [Forsythia viridissima].

A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches, in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden-yellow, pendulous flowers.

Fringe Tree.

PURPLE, or VENETIAN SUMACH, or SMOKE TREE [Rhus cotinus]—A very elegant and ornamental, large shrub, with curious hair-like flowers, which, being of a pinkish-brown color, give it the names "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July, sometimes literally covering the tree, and remaining all summer.

WHITE [Chionanthus Virginica]—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome, large foliage, and racemes of delicate white flowers, that hang like finely-cut shreds, or fringes of white paper.

Globe Flower [*Kerria Japonica*].

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular-yellow flowers, from July to October.

ARGENTEA VARIEGATA [*Silver Variegated-leaved Corchorus*] — A dwarf variety, from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.

Halesia [*Snow Drop Tree*].

SILVER BELL—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

Honeysuckle [*Lonicera*].

RED TARTARIAN—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright-red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers, in profusion, in July. Should be planted in tubs, and protected in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Very elegant and showy.

RED BRANCHED [*ramulis coccineis*]—This is one of the most important plants of recent introduction. A very free bloomer, producing large and magnificently formed trusses of deep rose-colored flowers from every shoot. The best variety for forcing and pot culture.

Lilac [*Syringa*].

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish-purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED [*Josikea*]—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White-fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE [*Vulgaris Purpurea*].

DOUBLE LILAC [*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*]—A new and choice variety of the lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

PERSIAN [*Persica*]—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC [*Alba*]—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE [*Alba Grandiflora*]—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

VILLOSA—Another new species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe tree, and rosy-pink blossoms. A distinct new color in lilacs. This will be a surprise and delight to all amateurs in lilacs. Plants of this variety are in bloom, this season, in Rochester, and are most remarkable. We have never seen a lilac so profuse in bloom. The flower has a faint purplish tinge at first, fading to white. The trusses are large and full, and astonishingly abundant. The plants are in tree form, with none of the straggling habit of the common lilac. We confidently recommend it as one of the very best of new things. Price of 2-year-old plants, \$1.50 each.

Plum [*Prunus*].

P. PISSARDI—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves, when young, are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop, late in autumn. Flowers small, white, single.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—[*P. Triloba*]—A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy flowers in May.

Quince, Japan [*Cydonia*].

SCARLET—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring. One of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge; for defence against boys and cattle it has no superior; and for ornament, no equal.

BLUSH—A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

Snowball [Viburnum].

OPULUS STERILIS (Guelder Rose, Snowball Tree)—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers, the latter part of May.

V. PLICATUM (Plicate Viburnum)—From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter, and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Spirea.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (Foliis Aureis)—A beautiful dwarf plant, with golden-yellow foliage. Its keeps its color the entire season, and creates a very pleasing effect among other shrubs.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double-white flowers in May.

REEVESII, or LANCE-LEAVED—A charming shrub, with narrow-pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers, that cover the whole plant.

DOUBLE LANCED-LEAVED—A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best.

THUNBERGII (THUNBERG'S SPIREA)—Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first Spirea to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.

VAN HOUTTE'S (S. Van Houttei)—The most showy of all the Spireas, and one of the very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Foliage curiously lobed and rounded, of a lively-green color. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two to three feet long. Few plants present a more charming appearance when in blossom, or are more tasteful at other times. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spireas.

Strawberry Tree—(See Euonymus).**Syringa.**

EUROPEAN FRAGRANT, or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus coronarius)—A well-known, very hardy shrub, with showy white flowers, which are very fragrant.

LARGE-FLOWERING (P. Grandiflorus)—Large, showy flowers. A valuable variety.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (P. foliis aureis)—A beautiful, new variety, with bright-yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved varieties.

Weigela (Diervilla).

AMABILIS, or SPLENDENS—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers. Blooms freely in Autumn. A great acquisition.

CANDIDA—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit; an erect grower; flowers pure white, produced in great profusion, in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.



SYRINGA.

DESBOISII—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

FLORIBUNDA (Crimson Weigela)—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our customers to this beautiful Weigela. The flowers are dark crimson, with the white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuchsia flowers. It blooms in spring with other Weigelas: but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the fall. There is a ready sale found for it on account of its beautiful color; and it is conceded to be one of the best of the numerous varieties of Weigelas.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large.

ROSEA—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DWARF WEIGELA—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf, variegated-leaved shrubs.



WEIGELA—VARIEGATED-LEAVED.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Akebia.

QUINATA—A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

Ampelopsis.

AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER [*A. Quinquefolia*].—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

A. VEITCHII [Veitch's Ampelopsis]—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more Ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in Summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in Autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe.

SYPHO—A rapid growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle [Lonicera].

CHINESE TWINING [*Japonica*]—A well known vine, holding its foliage nearly all Winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE [*Periclymanum*]—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN [*Halleana*]—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED [*Aurea reticulata*]—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT [*Belgica*]—Blooms all Summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET [*Sempervirens*]—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all Summer.

Ivy, American [See Ampelopsis].

COMMON ENGLISH [*Hedera Helix*]—The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the Winter sun, should be planted on the north side of buildings or walls. It is very effective grown in pots for inside decoration.

Trumpet Vine [Bignonia Radicans].

SCARLET [Radicans]—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED [Grandiflora]—A magnificent vine with large yellow flowers; very showy.

Wistaria.

CHINESE PURPLE [Sinensis]—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

CHINESE WHITE [Sinensis Alba]—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

DOUBLE PURPLE [Flore Pleno]—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the Wistaria Sinensis, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

CLEMATIS, or Virgin's Bower.

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common native sort, (*C. Virginiana*), and the European Virgin's Bower (*C. Flammula*), are quite fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large flowered varieties, like the well known *C. Jackmanni*, are extremely showy, and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

AMERICAN (*C. Virginiana*)—One of the most rapid growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

COCCINEA—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to Oct.

CRISPA—A handsome native variety, with nodding, bell-shaped, lavender purple, fragrant flowers, which are an inch or a little more in length and breadth, with revolute sepals; very distinct.

FLAMMULA (European Sweet)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; require a slight protection in Winter; very desirable.

VITICELLA—An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems—very hardy and vigorous.

Clematis, Large Flowering.

ALEXANDRA—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

BEAUTY OF WORCESTER—New. A large and handsome eight-petaled flower, of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens. It possesses the singular habit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant for its earlier bloom, and as the season advances single flowers only are borne on the laterals.

FAIR ROSAMOND—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

GEM—A valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October, 1871. June to October.

GLORIE DE ST. JULIEN—One of the best new perpetual white varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

HENRYI—This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.

JACKMANNI—This is perhaps the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior, and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

JACKMANNI ALBA—A light colored variety of vigorous growing habit; the flowers are four to six sepaled, of a grayish white. It is the nearest approach yet made to that great desideratum, a white flowered *Clematis Jackmanni*.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI FLOWER (one-half natural size.)

LADY BOVILLE—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.

LANUGINOSA CANDIDA—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

LAWSONIANA—One of the finest of all; a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. June to October.

LORD NEVILLE—Flowers large and well formed; color, rich dark plum, stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

MADAM GRANGE—A remarkable and vigorous habited variety; flowers five inches across; of a rich, deep velvety maroon crimson, becoming purplish with age; having a red bar down the center of each sepal.

MAGNIFICA—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a good profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.

MISS BATEMAN—One of the most charming of the spring-flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

PRINCE OF WALES—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

RAMONA—This new Clematis originated at Newark, N. Y. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanni, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color, deep, rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

RUBELLA—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

RUBRA VIOLENCEA—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet; one of the best. July to October.

STAR OF INDIA—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

VELUTINA PURPUREA—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. July to October.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull, crimson color and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA VENOSA—A beautiful Clematis of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

Double Sorts.

BELLE OF WOKING—A fine, new double variety of the Florida type; the color is a delicate tint of bluish-mauve or silver gray.

COUNTESS OF LOVELACE—A decided advance on John Gould Veitch, both in habit, color and form. A bluish lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—This is without doubt the best of the double white varieties. The flowers are pure white, four inches across, very deep, consisting of from ten to eleven rows or series of sepals, which are short and close set so as to form a compact and completely filled out flower. They are also remarkably sweet-scented.

FORTUNEI—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

JOHN GOULD VEITCH—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

LUCIE LEMOINE—New, flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals; very showy. June.

CAMELLIAS.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture and requires artificial warmth and protection. It blooms through the winter and early spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well-rotted compost, thoroughly mixed.

We can supply named varieties of these if desired, but owing to the fact of their being imported and the uncertainty of obtaining specified sorts, the selection must be left with us. We will, however, give the colors as designated by the customer. The colors are as follows:

Red,

White,
Rose,

Variegated;
Pink,

Crimson,
Scarlet.

Flesh,



RHODODENDRON.

HARDY GHENT AZALIAS.

This class of Azalias are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winter without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

These plants are also imported and the uncertainty of obtaining varieties ordered makes it necessary that the selection of varieties be left with us. We can supply named sorts if desired, but the better way is to order by colors which are as follows:

Red, White, Purple, Pink, Orange,
Yellow, Scarlet, Straw Color, Variegated.

CHINESE AZALIAS.

These are less desirable, half hardy and require the protection of conservatory, greenhouse or frames during winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents.

The same remarks as to kinds and colors applied to the Ghent Azalias apply to these.

RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azalias, are most effective when grouped.

Our selections are hardy and adapted to a northern climate. Like Azalias and Camellias these plants are also obtained by importation and while we can furnish named sorts if desired, our customers will be better served in ordering by colors or leaving the selection to us. The colors are as follows:

Red, White, Purple, Pink, Scarlet.
Lilac, Flesh, Variegated, Crimson, Rose.



ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

Abel Carriere—Velvety crimson, with fiery center; of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

Achille Gonod—Dark carmine red: very large, full and bold flower.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, of fine globular form and extremely fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach—One of the best and most satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses. A strong, vigorous grower, extremely hardy; producing very large, double flowers of a lovely shade of carmine, and delightfully fragrant.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing, and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

Augusta Mie—Delicate pink, finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white; medium-sized flowers, good form, very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Baronne Prevost—Deep Rose, very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short-jointed, very hardy and a late bloomer.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color; fine form; a strong grower, and one of the best of its color.

Charles Lefebvre—From *Gen. Jacqueminot* and *Victor Verdier*. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose.

Charles Margottin—A seedling from *Jules Margottin*. Reddish crimson; form, semi-cupped; very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped, smooth; reddish wood, with occasional red spines; an excellent distinct sort.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine Rose; fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety is particularly desirable on account of its vigorous constitution and free flowering habit.

Countess of Oxford—A seedling from Victor Verdier. Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full, not fragrant; wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing.

Countess of Sereny—A seedling from *La Reine*, but shows much of the *Jules Margottin* character. Silvery pink, often mottled; full, finely shaped, globular flowers, of medium size; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red; slightly fragrant, very distinct; not always reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer and well worthy a place in a small collection; decidedly one of the finest autumnal Roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing.

Coquette des Alpes—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form, semi-cupped; wood, long jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Coquette Des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardest. Later than the rest in coming into flower, but continuing to produce immense quantities of beautiful white roses in large clusters throughout the season, until frost appears.

Dinsmore—A new seedling from New Jersey. A splendid bedding sort; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and produces an abundance of bloom all summer. The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of a bright crimson color.

Duke of Edinburgh—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.

Empress of India—An imperial rose in every respect; splendid form, very large, full and double; very fragrant; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.

Eugenie Verdier—Raised from Victor Verdier. Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the Victor Verdier type.

Fisher Holmes—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

Francois Levet—Cherry red; medium size; well formed; of the Paul Verdier style; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit.

Francois Michelon—A seedling from LaReine. Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn.

Fontinelle—Bright, shining scarlet, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; petals edged with violet; very large, handsome flowers; full and double, and exceedingly sweet. A vigorous grower and very hardy.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

General Washington—Fine crimson; very full and double; a moderate grower; one of the handsomest of roses when full grown.

Cloire de Margottin—New. This is the brightest colored rose yet introduced, and is in every way a most desirable variety, being a good strong vigorous grower and free bloomer; good for either forcing or out-door culture.

Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer and one of the very best.

Harrison's Yellow—Golden yellow, medium size, semi-double; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow.

Jean Liabaud—Fiery crimson; large and double; fragrant; one of the best dark roses; vigorous.

John Hopper—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large and full; free flowering and hardy.

Lady Helen Stewart—A Hybrid Perpetual of vigorous growth, with stout, erect wood, and thick, handsome foliage; flowers well carried on a long stiff stem, large, full, of most perfect form, and very highly perfumed; color, bright crimson scarlet, uniform throughout, petals of great substance, large, round. A very distinct and beautiful variety, flowering profusely throughout the entire season until late in autumn, when it is especially fine.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower, but most desirable.

La Reine—Brilliant glossy rose; very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

Leopold Premier—Bright dark red; fine form; large, and a strong grower.

Louise Odier—Bright rose color, medium size, full; well formed and hardy.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming, and, altogether, the best crimson rose we have. A moderate grower.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white rose.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose out doors. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color, cherry carmine. In wood, foliage, and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb.

Maurice Bernardin—Bright crimson, large, moderately full: a good free-flowering sort, often coming in clusters.

Marie Baumann—(Baumann, 1863.)—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Meteor—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer, this variety will become a great favorite.

Merveille De Lyon—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Paeonia—Red; large or very large; fragrant, and a free bloomer. A good garden variety.

Paul Neyron—This magnificent rose should be in every collection. By far the largest variety in cultivation. The flowers are of immense size, many of them being five to six inches in diameter, very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant, borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season. As showy as the Paeony, it has the delicate coloring and exquisite scent of the rose. The wood is nearly smooth and foliage tough and enduring. We recommend this variety very highly for general planting, as it is calculated to give more satisfaction to the masses than any other known variety.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Pierre Notting—Blackish red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses. Needs some winter protection.

Pius IX.—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Rev. J. B. Camm—Carmine rose; a fine enduring shade; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming sorts; superb.

Sydonie—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and an abundance of flowers.

Ulrich Brunner—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing crimson, elegantly lightened with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

Vick's Caprice—A sport from Archduchesse d'Austriche. Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free-blooming.

Xavier Olibo—Very dark, rich crimson, large size; a magnificent velvety rose.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Gem of the Prairie—Carmine crimson, occasionally blottedched with white; a cross hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy-red, frequently striped with white; large, compact, and globular.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanch Robert—One of the new white Moss Roses and one of the very best; flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A splendid Moss Rose.

Countess de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

Gracilis—Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate, fringe like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose; of medium size, and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large; full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

PERPETUAL TENDER ROSES.

Under this head we include all classes of Tender Roses — Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belongs, with the letter B, C, N, or T, respectively. The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable; indeed, they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw, and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other roses in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture. In the spring, immediately after all danger of hard frosts is past, they may be transplanted into the open ground, and remain until freezing weather commences again in the autumn. During the summer, and more especially in the fall, they will bloom most abundantly, and afford increasing satisfaction and delight.



PERLE DES JARDINS.

Agrippina (C)—Red, velvety-crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.

Bon Silene (T)—Rosy-carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Catharine Mermet (T)—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France. Large, full, and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Cornelia Cook (T)—Pale yellowish white, tinged with flesh. A superb rose when well grown.

Douglas (C)—Crimson; medium size; semi-double fine buds.

Duchesse de Brabant (T)—Light carmine, tinged with violet.

Etoile de Lyon (T)—Of the same form, size and fullness as *Perle des Jardins*, but is of a lighter yellow, without salmon; more the shade of *Coquette de Lyon*, and is of better habit.

General Tartas (T)—Deep crimson; often mottled; of special value for its buds.

Gerard Desbois (T)—Bright red of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.

Gloire de Dijon (T)—(Climber)—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flower large, and of good globular form; hardy.

Hermosa (B)—Bright rose; *a most constant bloomer*; hardy; one of the best.

Homer, vig.—Salmon rose, often richly mottled; a free bloomer; moderately hardy; beautiful buds, varying in color, but always good; best in the open air. A charming sort.

Isabella Sprunt (T)—Sulphur-yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from *Safrano*, which variety it greatly resembles in every particular, save the color of the flower.

Lamarque (N)—White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters; generally seven leaflets. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Mme. Lombard (T)—Rosy-salmon, but somewhat variable in color; large, full, very distinct and beautiful.

Madame Welch (T)—Pale yellow; orange center. Large, full, of good form.

Marechal Niel (N)—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.

Marie Van Houtte (T)—White, slightly tinged with yellow; edge of petals often lined with rose; flowers large and full; in every way a most charming sort. Highly commended.

Niphethos (T)—Pale yellowish-white; often snowy-white. Long, large buds. Very beautiful.

Papa Contier (T)—Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free growing, profuse flowers. Very popular for winter forcing.

Perle des Jardins (T)—A beautiful straw color; sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow rose for forcing.

Puritan (H T)—A hybrid from Mabel Morrison and Devoniensis. In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, often badly formed, pure white, sweet; fine foliage.

Reine Marie Henriette (T)—(Climber)—Flowers large, full; color, beautiful cherry-red, a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented. An extra fine climbing variety.

Safrano (T) (Safron and Apricot)—A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (B)—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large; showy; beautiful. An old favorite.

Souvenir of Wootton (T)—A red hybrid Tea from seed on *Bon Silene*, fertilized with *Louis Van Houtte*; plant vigorous, with fine foliage; free blooming; buds of good size, on strong shoots; of a rich color, and extremely fragrant.

Sunset (T)—A sport from *Perle des Jardins*. Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color, instead of being a canary-yellow, is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar to, but deeper, than *Safrano*. In size, vigor and productiveness it is, in all respects, the same as the variety from which it sprung.

The Bride (T)—A lovely, pure white Tea Rose, of large size. Admirable for forcing, as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than *Niphethos*, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Cath. Mermet.

Waban (T)—A sport of *Catharine Mermet* and resembles it in every respect except in color, which is a rich, bright clear pink.

William F. Bennett—(T)—Beautiful glowing crimson, similar to *Gen. Jacqueminot*, with a bud similar to *Niphethos*; very fragrant; a very free bloomer, but only a moderate grower.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

(*Rosa Polyantha.*)

This is an interesting group from Japan, of comparatively recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are both very small, the latter being produced in panicles. They are ever-blooming, of slender growth, produce extremely beautiful little flowers, and are quite hardy. Their character of blossoming in panicle clusters gives them a distinctive interest, and they are much esteemed by those who have seen them. As an edging for a bed of monthly Roses they are very effective and useful.

Cecile Brunner—Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature Rose for floral work. Highly commended.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated like an Aster, produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy-lake centers, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture.

Mignonette—Delicate Rose, changing to blush; very small, double; a little smaller than *Paquerette*, and less full, but distinct and attractive. A strong grower and very free bloomer.

Paquerette—This is the oldest of the white varieties. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms; full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November. A Rose for the million.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

(*Rosa Rugosa.*)

This is a very interesting group, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Madame G. Brant—The first of a new race of hybrids. In the bud state, the flowers are long and pointed, when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals throughout the summer; vigorous; forms a handsome bush. \$1.00.

Rugosa Alba—A species from Japan; single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub. \$1.00.

Rugosa Rosea—Also from Japan. Flowers rose-colored, tinged with violet; same size and form, but of more vigorous habit than the preceding; a valuable shrub. \$1.00.

Rugosa Rubra—Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful, bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. \$1.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry (*Mahonia*).

HOLLY-LEAVED (*Aquifolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flower in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box (*Buxus*).

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX—From England. A handsome shrub, with deep green foliage.

Euonymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit. It is perfectly hardy, and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery-white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind-brakes to protect orchards, gardens or farms duly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

Hedges for Defence.

HONEY LOCUST—For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth; perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

Osage Orange—In the South and Southwest is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter-killing, it makes a very efficient hedge.

Hedges for Wind-Brakes.

NORWAY SPRUCE is the best. Its vigorous habit, rapid dense growth, when properly sheared or pruned, large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

American Arbor Vitæ comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

Ornamental Hedges or Screens.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Hemlock and especially **Japan Quince**.

Japan Quince—Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:

Purple Berberry, Spireas, **Roses, Tartarian Honeysuckle,** **Altheas, Dwarf Box, for edging.** **Privet,**

Privet—A pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM, (California Privet)—A vigorous, hardy variety; of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges.

PAEONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.



CHINESE HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.



GROUP OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Class I.—PÆONIA MOUTAN. TREE PÆONIES.

P. Moutan—The parent species is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May.

P. Banksii (Chinese Double Blush Pæony)—Very large, fragrant flowers, rosy blush, with purple center. One of the finest.

P. Alba plena—Double white, shaded with purple at the center.

Class II.—CHINESE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

Miscellaneous Border and House Plants.

Anemone Japonica (Wind Flower).

RED FLOWERING—A distinct and beautiful species; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; habit neat and compact; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.

WHITE FLOWERING—A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.

Calla.

ETHIOPICA—The well-known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile, with large, white flowers, broad foliage and it will prosper under very adverse circumstances, if given plenty of water. It is an excellent plant for aquariums. In the spring it may be planted in the garden until the autumn.

Carnations.

White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums.

The prettiest of late autumn and early winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading and surrenders only to the frost king. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start thin them out. After flowering and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary *Show Dahlia*, the *Dwarf* or *Bedding Dahlia*, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the *Pompon* or *Bouquet*, with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May or even later.

Eulalia.

JAPONICA ZEBRINA—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow, one-half inch wide. Late in the fall it is covered with flower spikes, that resemble ostrich plumes in shape, which, when cut and dried, make handsome ornaments for the house in winter. It is perfectly hardy and when once planted will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.



DAHLIAS.

Hollyhock.

There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as pure and perfect as those of the Camelia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the Spring produce plants that will bloom the second Summer. Plants set out in the Spring will flower about mid Summer, and for several years, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants grown from seed, that if planted in the Spring will flower the first Summer, and usually for two or three Summers after. The colors are nicely assorted, so that almost every color, from white to purple may be expected.

Lily of the Valley.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what we call "pips," young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted.

Perennial Larkspur.

The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and con-

stant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

Variegated Day Lily (Funkia).

A hardy and very handsome plant for the garden or indoor pot culture. It is also unique and well adapted for cemetery purposes. Is very hardy, increasing rapidly in size and attractiveness. Foliage very ample, white with a green edge. Flowers deep rosy lilac color. Lily-like shape.

Perennial Phlox.

The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

Summer and Autumn Flowering Bulbs.

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Amaryllis.

FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobeian Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star center.



GLADIOLUS.

Gladiolus.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Tigridias.

SHELL FLOWER—One of our favorite Summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

Tuberose.

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flowers from three to four feet. Late Autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall.

Lilium (Lily).—The Lilies are extremely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM (The Golden Banded Lily of Japan).—Flowers white, dotted with crimson spots and a golden band running through the middle of each sepal. A magnificent flower, measuring often twelve inches in diameter.

CANDIDUM—Pure white; sweet-scented. A very beautiful and desirable sort.

EASTER LILY (Bermuda Easter—Harrisii)—Large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decoration at Easter.

JAPONICUM LONGIFLORUM—This is one of the finest White lilies. It is a long, trumpet-shaped flower, of a pure, pearly-white; very fragrant, hardy, and a free bloomer. Excellent for pot culture.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM—Pure white. A very delicate and beautiful variety from Japan.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM—A most exquisite sort; sepals white, and dotted all over on the face side with crimson or carmine spots. Hardy, free blooming, and fine for pot culture or the garden. It cannot be too highly recommended or too generally cultivated.

LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM—Pink and white.

PARDALINUM—A very handsome small-flowered variety; yellow and red spotted.

TENUFOLIUM—One of the earliest flowering lilies; foliage slender, and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

TIGRINUM fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots.

Narcissus—Garden Varieties—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

BILFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.

NANAS MAJOR.

POETICUS—White, with red cup. The best.

Trilobus.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENO ODORATA—White, and fragrant. **INCOMPARABLE**—Yellow and orange.

ORANGE PHOENIX—Orange and lemon.

VAN SION [Double Daffodil]—Yellow.

JONQUIL—Pretty varieties of the *Narcissus*, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—Beautiful, early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

Crocus—In various colors, and the best and strongest bulbs.

Fritillaria Imperialis.

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

Calanthus.

SNOW DROP—This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Hyacinths.

Among the bulbs used for winter flowers, the *Hyacinth* stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the *Hyacinth* in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Our bulbs are the very choicest importations from Holland, selected for their large size, perfect condition, and beauty of bloom.



HYACINTHS flowering in water and TULIPS in earth.



SINGLE HYACINTH.



DOUBLE HYACINTH

Tulips.

Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that, for the amount of money invested, will give a more gorgeous show during early spring; and there is nothing more easily grown than the tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Selected Holland bulbs of choicest kinds.





THE Golden Queen Raspberry.

This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness is believed to be fully met in this variety.



WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety; and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity, it is a red dark color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.



WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.